The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,844—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL, F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

...D ORIENTAL
...PANY.
...PARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
...AL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
...	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
...AY	2305	500	A Symons	8th "
...	3000	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th "
...RES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
...	3550	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
...TTA	4919	1100	R. F. Brisoce	5th Nov.
...M	3093	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th "
...ALAYA ..	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
...INSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

...Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta ...r, Plymouth, and London.
...Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond ...disi.
...These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers ...ship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No ...engers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.
...ngle and Return Railway Tickets from ...disi to London by the Mail route can be ...ued, and Coupons are issued for places in ...Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. ...ss."
...Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard ...gton before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the ...n of the previous day.
...m Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on ...of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only ...kages will be received.
...ttention of Passengers is called to the importance of ...their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.
...SSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London ...pan and Vancouver in conjunction with ...anadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Pas- ...including the return journey to India ...the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipped at Colombo.

September 22nd, October 20th.
" November 3rd.
October 6th, " 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA.
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
20th Sept. 20th Oct. 17th Nov.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Passage House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 23, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co
...DER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PERATOR....	C. Hochtinger	4,000	750	1st Oct
PERATRIX ..	F. Eggert	4,000	750	1st Nov.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
...STE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
...RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

CLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,
...nd 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste ...t. Gothardt's and other routes.
...amers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and ...NDISI on the 8th, of each month.

...RDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

...mers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
...NICE	P. Mersa ...	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
...E	F. Cossovich	3,800	450	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
...IESTE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

...ETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
...IESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

...mers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of ...month.

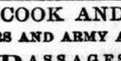
...O COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE ...ONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
...LERIA, G. Meitel		6,010	750	8th Oct.

...at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras ...and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to ...and Batavia.

...ther particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
...House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Septem- ...er.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

...sels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
.....	3,500	Jas. Laird	21st Sept.
A.....	3,344	C. H. Hillcoat ...	6th Oct.

...gers can book through to London (Overland from ...oo on favourable terms.
...ailway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies ...ours.
...Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an ...ed Stewardess, and is fitted out with every com- ...rst Class passengers.
...Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
...ates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
...n's Buildings, Bombay, September 3, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
...RABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths ...e to individual requirements.
...GH TICKETS issued available from any Rail- ...ay in India to all parts of the Globe.
...NENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, avail- ...ng any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all ...Interest.
...NGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted ...on, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, ...d all Other Continental Ports and Cities.
...VARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied ...y part of the World to India.
...L COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
...IAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military ...to Europe via China and America.
...Y BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
...RANCE POLICIES against death by accident ...Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
...ULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued ...use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
...FTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
...EREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and sup- ...plied.
...RENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when ...dit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
...OSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
...EREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every ...tion of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
...book of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on the 10th Sept., at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 11th September, at 11 a.m., direct with English Mail.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 14th September, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 18th September, at 11 a.m. or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th September, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,	KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.	LIVERPOOL.

R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WANTED.

WANTED,

FOR the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, an ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 100 per mensem. He must be a certificated Public Works Account ant with considerable Railway experience. One who understands Stores Accounts preferred.
Applications will be received up to the 25th September.
Apply at once with copies of testimonials (originals if sent will not be returned) to the CHIEF STOREKEEPER, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, C. P.
HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper.

FOR SALE.

READY FOR SALE.

KUVALAY and AOJ APPAYYA DIKSHITA, with its Commentary, called RASIKARAIYANI, by the well-known GANGATHARA JAJEPEYR, edited with Ample Notes in Sanskrit, by Pandit R. Balasyanatha Sastriar. This most popular work on Rhetoric, with its rare Commentary, is brought out for the first time in Devenagari Charactors in a neat and clear style of Printing, under the Patronage of the Distinguished Gentle of Southern India. As Sree la Sree Amba la vana Deskar of Tirunadu Thural Athenaam. Price, Rs. 2-8.
Apply to the EDITOR, R. Balasyanatha Sastriar, Sanskrit Pundit, Native High School, Kumbakonum.

SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 28, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-6-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 350. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપ્તુલા શેખાદમની કું.
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres:
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES AND MATCH BOXES

Of the best European Design and Manufacture, in plain, engraved or artistically chased Cases, most suitable for presentation.
Cigar cases, Rs. 75; Cigarette cases, Rs. 40, 45 and 50; Match Boxes, Rs. 9, 15, and 20.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,
PHOTOGRAPHER TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY.
AWARDED 14 MEDALS,
Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.
HOURS OF BUSINESS:—
8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY.
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

MESSRS. S. J. TELLERY & Co. Have much pleasure in announcing that their Mr. S. J. TELLERY Has been Appointed by the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AS COMMISSIONER TO REPRESENT INDIAN ART-WARE AND ART MANUFACTURES AT THE FORTHCOMING WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AT CHICAGO, U. S. A., OPENING ON 1ST MAY, 1893.

THEY WILL THEMSELVES EXHIBIT, ON A STRIKINGLY LARGE SCALE, INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES IN EVERY BRANCH, FROM ALL PARTS OF INDIA, ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT AND AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE.

They, therefore, invite Artisans, Manufacturers, and Dealers to make them offers of Consignments of Art-ware of the most superior Finish and Quality, fit for such an Occasion, before the end of OCTOBER NEXT, at the very latest.
Although they prefer to purchase Outright all Goods OF ART MANUFACTURE, MESSRS. TELLERY & Co. WILL, Notwithstanding, accept such Articles On Commission.

JEWELLERY (of purely Native Designs only) WILL ONLY BE ACCEPTED ON COMMISSION SALE, or for Exhibition at the option of Owners.

MESSRS. TELLERY & Co. undertake to represent Manufactures of Indian origin, not strictly Art-ware, Minerals, and Produce (excepting Tea of which only Samples will be accepted). They will receive Orders, conduct Sales, and bring the Manufacturers and Producers of all such in India into close contact with Buyers in America.
Messrs. Tellery & Co. are willing to purchase or to receive on Commission any scientifically arranged Religious, Instructive, or otherwise Interesting Collection.
They also undertake to arrange with Native States to exhibit separately the Art manufactures of their respective States in their Court.
Messrs. Tellery & Co. will compete for Prizes for such Exhibits only as are *bona fide* manufactured by them.
All Prizes awarded to Goods, not actually manufactured by Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co., will be awarded to the actual makers.
Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co. will be glad if District Officials and Private Gentlemen, interested in the furtherance of Indian Art Manufactures and Commerce, will give this Notice as wide a circulation as possible.
For all further information and terms, please apply to—
S. J. TELLERY & Co.,
DELHI.

SEND FOR SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891) OF THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE:

A Record of Substantial Progress.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:
2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.
FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.
TOTAL BUSINESS.
Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.
Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & CO., LD.
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.
GENERAL STORES AND PROVISIONS.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
HOSIERY AND HATS.
TRUNKS, BAGS, AND SADDLERY.
GYMKHANA KIT.
GUNS, REVOLVERS, AND AMMUNITION.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES AND CAMP KIT.
JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, AND FANCY GOODS,
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.
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STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
PATENT MEDICINES.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
MEDICINE CHESTS, &c., &c.

!!WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!
!! DRYING BOTTLES !!

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Chemists to H. E. the Governor and H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.
Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies.....	3 8
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 0
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY
WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.
ANY COLOUR.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Annas 8
PER 1,000 " .. .. Rs. 5 0
GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 " .. .. " 17 0
GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.
100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. " 5 0
Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.
SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND.
Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

BATH REQUISITES.
GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.
NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.
Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8
MADE TO ORDER.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.
CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.
Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz.
EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.
BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.
DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.
Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.
EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.
ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.
TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.
BADHAM, PILE, & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.
Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPT... 100 in a paper box and 5 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO, ... in 4 lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
...RKISH, in ...
CIGARS,—Havanas, Manillas, India, and Sumatra.
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to ask for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some ... above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESO...
1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of 50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" 50
BAHADUR No. 1	5	" 100
BAHADUR " 2	4½	" 100
BAHADUR " 3	4	" 100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	3	" 100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" 200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PRO...
McDOWELL A...
MADRA...
N. B.—Our Factory adjoins our O... under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
COMMENCING
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.
LYON'S TOURISTS AND
PLEASURE PARTY.

PROGRAMME:

Overture .....Up to Date.....Arranged by Mr. Henry Ritter.

"THE ISLE OF BEAUTY:
OR, THE PRETTY PERSIANS."
CAST OF CHARACTERS:

King Chetos...(Persia is very dry Monarch just returned from Europe).Mr. D. C. Smith.
Grand Vizier...(That's he wunner). It makes you fat, uneasy, ocean's it?.Mr. J. S. Pariatto.
Prince Nicipici—Spicey and Awfully (sour).....Miss Jessie Leon.
Prince Sweeto Petti—(One heap of joy, b t is she girl or is she a boy ?).Miss Annetta Wilhelm
Wunninasser—(Wigler's Wife. Never lost but always wigsur.).....Miss A. Lyons.
Prince Prettipet—(Who leaves the Kingdom).....Miss Dorothy Cameron.
Telegraph Boy—(An electric spark, awfully wiry).....Miss Florence Cameron.
Ram-am-la—(A Persian Policeman who say nothing but thinks a lot)...Mr. Gus Lynch.
Rummusen—(A man of.....dots and dashes.....).....Mr. Nikola Tesla.
Royal Page.....Miss Blanche Young.
Beauties of the Harem, Ayahs, Punkawallers, Cansamas, Kitmatgars, Attendants, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

Act I—Scene 1—The exterior of King Cactus' Palace, morning—The Persian at work—His Majesty wires in.
INCIDENTAL TO ACT I.
"Enough you know" } .....Mr. J. S. Pariatto.
"Oh I's says I's, Ah' ah!" }
Duet—"Love's Answer" .....Misses Wilhelm and Leon.
Serenade—"Dear Heart".....Miss Annetta Wilhelm.
Sensational Girard Act (Comique).....Mr. Auguste Lynch.
Gavotte, Song and Dance—"What's; Miss Florence Cameron is a Kiss".....Miss Dorothy Cameron
The Latest and Greatest Comic Medley written by Mr. J. S. Pariatto, and arranged by Mr. Henry Ritter, introducing the celebrated.
"CLIC-CLAC CHORUS."
INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.
Selection.....Marche des Cirques.....Arranged by Mr. Henry Ritter.

Act II—Scene 1—King Cactus' Palace, night—Have a glass o' wine—His Majesty has many Glasses.
Parody—"The Blue haired Boy".....Mr. D. Crawford Smith.

GRAND OLIO:

Skirt Dance.....The Sisters Cameron.
The rage of the world, the grand trio and eccentric dance,
"TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY."
Messrs. Pariatto, Smith and Lynch.
Ballad—"The Song that Reached My Heart."".....Miss Annetta Wilhelm.
Highland Fling.....Miss Blanche Young.
Spider Song and Dance—"I whistle and wait for Katie."....Mr. Gus Lynch.

GRAND FINALE.

Orchestra conducted and incidental music composed and arranged by Mr. Henry Ritter. The whole produced, written up to date, and localised by Mr. J. S. Pariatto.
Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9 sharp.
Prices: Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2;
Gallery and Back Seats, Re. 1.
Box Plan at Messrs Soundy and Co., Ld,
HAL GEORGE, Business Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 19th Instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 9th September, 1892.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 16th and 17th instant, being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

ANDREW MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th September, 1892.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the two several Powers of Attorney executed by Rai Jamnabai, widow and executrix of the last Will and Testament of TRICUM NATHUJI in favour of CURTJSEE DAMJEE, and JEWJEE OOMERSEE, respectively, on the 7th day of April, 1892, in reference to the management on her behalf of the estate of her deceased husband, are hereby revoked and cancelled, and the public are warned against dealing hereafter with the said Caramsey Damji and Jewjee Oomersee or either of them under or by virtue of the said Powers of Attorney in reference to the estate of the said deceased or any matter relating thereto.—Dated this 9th day of September, 1892.

BHAISHANKAR & KANGA,
Attorneys for the said Rai Jamnabai.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held at the Head Office, Manchester, on the 7th instant, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 4 per Share was declared for the year ending 30th June, 1892.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 22nd September, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of Share Certificates to Shareholders in India whose names appear on the Register on 15th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,
ROBT. BEADLE,
Secretary in Bombay.

73, Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th Sept., 1892.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING HOOPS AND GUNNIES, AND TWINE.)

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HOOPS, GUNNIES, and TWINE, at any or all the Company's Factories at Amraoti, Akola, Ahmednuggar, and Belapore during the ensuing Cotton Season. Particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Company's office, No. 25, Marine Street, Fort, up to 4 P.M. on MONDAY, the 12th instant, after which hour no tenders will be received.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Successful tenderers will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 5,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

P. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co.,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA,
Managers and Agents, The Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 5th September, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum monthly balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, the rates to be learnt on application.

EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras are bought at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales..... ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody..... ¼ „ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.

Rates of interest to be obtained on Application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE, Millinery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Chemises and silk Shirts, Stays, Hats, Trunks, Shop and Office Furniture, Treasury Safe, by Jones Brothers, Sewing Machines, Figure Busts, Cheval Glasses, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and with the consent of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Robert Taylor, an insolvent, trading under the name and firm of Mrs. Taylor, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 12, 13 and 14th inst, at 1 p.m., on each day, on the premises at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the mill new, shop furniture &c., &c., in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

The property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 10, 1892.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPANWARE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF SON and Co., are instructed by Ally Mahomed Ayoob to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms in Apollo Street, a stock-in-trade of Japan and Chinaware, consisting of jars, flower vases, tea sets, set of boxes, cruet stands, pictures, cabinets, albums, slippers, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, A STRONG BUILT LANDAU, &c., &c.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Slater Road, near Grant Road station, the valuable household furniture, consisting of drawing-room, set of sofas, dining tables and chairs, easy chairs, bentwood chairs, and sofas, round, pier, dressing, and washing tables, sideboards, sewing machine, large mirrors, kerosine lamps, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, chiffoniers, cabinets, book cases, glass and china pictures, pictures, double and single iron and wooden bedsteads, with mattresses, marble topped tables and steps, Venetian screen, hatstand, China and glassware, plate and crockery ware, &c., &c., the property of Mr. BOWLES Rd.

At 2 P.M.

On view morning before sale.
Property to be viewed.

SHERIFF, SON & Co

Bombay September 10, 1892.

NOTICES.

ESTATE OF BAI GOOLBAI (WIDOW OF) NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the estate of the abovenamed BAI GOOLBAI, who died at Bombay on or about the 17th day of October, 1889, are hereby required to send in their claims, pay the debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned as Attorneys to MR. CURSETJEE DORABJEE GANDHEE, the Administrator to the above estate, at their Office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets of the estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which Notice has been received.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1892.

BICKNELL & MERWANJI,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of PICKERING CLARK, late of Middletown, Connecticut, in the United States of America, who died at Middletown aforesaid on the 1st day of April 1891, and Letters of Administration C. T. A. of whose estate throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 1st day of September 1892, to FRANK CARTWRIGHT RIMINGTON, Esquire, are hereby required to send their claims to the said administrator at the Office of the Bombay Tramway Co., Ld., Colaba Causeway, outside the Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated the 2nd day of September, 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Saturday, the 10th day of September, 1892, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May 1892.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th August 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 10th September instant, both days inclusive.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 13th September, 1892, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June last.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. J. Spinner, as Director of the Company.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from the 6th to 13th September, 1892, both days inclusive.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1892.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TO THE CHAIRMAN,
BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—Under Rule X. of the Chamber, we have to request you TO CALL A GENERAL MEETING of the Members to consider, and, if approved, to pass, the subjoined Resolution, with a view to its being forwarded to the Government of India:—

"That this Chamber considers that serious difficulty and danger to Commerce have arisen from the violent fluctuations in the Sterling Value of the Rupee, fluctuations which do not arise from the incidents of Eastern Trade, and are not such as can be foreseen by the most prudent Traders. That the development of the resources of the Country by the assistance of European capital is thereby seriously checked, and the execution of Public Works and Construction of Railways calculated to add to the prosperity of the country altogether prevented. The Chamber, therefore, prays that Government will give this matter their earnest and early attention with a view to the adoption of such measures as may result in a more stable rate of Exchange between India and the Countries trading with her."

We are, Sir,
Yours Faithfully,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Per pro., VOLKART BROTHERS,
E. MULLER,
JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Bombay, 6th September 1892.

IN Accordance with the foregoing Requisition, A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY, 14th September, 1892, at 4 P.M.

J. L. SYMONS,
Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 7th September, 1892.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY REMOUNT AGENT, Ahmednagar, invites SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of RATIONS for Remounts to be purchased at Bombay during the months of October, November, and December, 1892, consisting of—

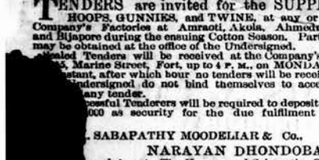
4 lbs. Gram, cleansed, 1st quality .....
20 lbs. Hay, 1st quality .....
4 lbs. Bran, Wheaten, 1st quality .....
6 lbs. Straw, for Bedding .....
2 Drachms Salt, 2nd sort.....
} Per Horse, to be supplied at Bombay.

Also SYCES for Remounts, one for every two Horses. Water-Carriers at Bombay.

A rate per Horse per diem comprising the above should be stated in the Tender.

Tenders are also invited for the erection of a Temporary Enclosure (as below) on Kennedy Seaface or such site as may be appointed near the Water Hydrant:—

250 Yards.



Size of enclosure 250 yards long by 125 yards.

Partition wall to be erected, forming two Enclosures, each 125 yards square. The Stalls for Horses to be made in blocks, two in each enclosure, holding 125 horses each. The wall of the Enclosure to be made with good new strong Bamboos, the matting to be good and secured to strong horizontal bamboos at the top, centre, and bottom, a third Enclosure of about 75 square yards without Stalls to be erected on one flank.

The enclosure to be ready for the reception of 500 Horses by the end of the Second Week in October next.

Tenders will be received up to noon, 13th September, 1892, at this Office, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at this office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts, and the Conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as informal.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest Money, viz., Rs. 100 in Government Promissory Notes.

Further Security Deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in Post Office Savings Bank to the extent of Rs. 500.

The Tender made will include repairs to the enclosure during occupation.

A. P. WILLIAMSON, Captain,
Superintendent of Depot and Remount Agent.

Ahmednagar, August 31, 1892.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success, for changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Leprosy and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guaranteed, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

"TRUTH IN INDIA,"

A new Weekly Newspaper to be published in Calcutta, For EUROPEANS, EURASIANS, and INDIANS.

AGENTS WANTED,

Ladies and Gentlemen, to canvass for Subscribers.

TERMS, SPECIALLY LIBERAL.

Apply to *TRUTH IN INDIA*, care of "STAR PRESS," Calcutta.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*See article of the Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in lib. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co.
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLAT.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlement in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Printing & Postage Extra.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 „ „
3 Months.....3 „ „
For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital..... „ 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

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BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

th Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
. C. A. 1st XI *vs.* Parsi Gymkhana, 2 p.m.
. C. A. 2nd XI *vs.* Municipality C. C., 2 p.m.
Press Co., 5 p.m.
Gun Club Meet, Love Grove, Worli, 4-30 p.m.
Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi Meeting New High hool, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.
n Social Union, Lecture at People's Free Reading at 8-30 p.m.
by Theatre, Lyons' Tourists, 9 p.m.
Bay Baths, Bunder Cap Races.

ILS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesday :—birdhana (s), from Karachi ; Tanjore (s), ds, &c. ; Chyebassa (s), London, &c. ; and Shimla Basreh.

ILS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Zulu (s), for London, &c. ; Waverley (s), ta, &c. ; and Peninsular (s), London, &c.

DOCK.—The s. s. Chyebassa entered the terday, and the s. s. Zulu left it on Thursday.

HIA DOCK.—The s. s. Idar left the dock on y, and the s. s. Peninsular yesterday.

AL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Kutch ie, per extra s. s. Arabia, will be closed at the al Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Saturday, the 10th nt.

on Boys' Seminary.—The Secretary of the Poor ' Seminary gratefully acknowledges a donation of e one hundred to the school from Sir Dinshaw ookjee Petit, Bart.

THE BANDORA FEAST.—On Sunday, the 11th instant, the titular feast of our Lady of the Mount will be celebrated on Bandora Hill. A Fancy Fair will also be held under the management of the Members of St. Paul's Band for the benefit of the band fund.

A CHARGE OF THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged William Bellew before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, with the theft of eight currency notes of Rs. 100 each, belonging to Mr. William Payne. The facts of the case have not yet transpired. The accused is about 23 years of age and a resident of Belfast, Dublin, and at present residing at the Alexandra Hotel, Bombay. The Magistrate remanded the case until to-day, (Saturday).

THE LYONS' TOURIST PARTY.—This company will give their first performance in Bombay to-night, at the Novelty Theatre. The accounts appearing in the public press at the different places they have visited, show they gained considerable favour with their numerous audiences, and the title of their opening piece, "The Isle of Beauty, or the Pretty Persians" is as attractive as any theatre-goer could desire. We hope they may meet with the same measure of success that they have elsewhere.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music, at the Bombay Gymkhana, this evening commencing at 4-30 p.m.

Overture.....	La Part Du Diable.....Auber.
Valse	The Southern Breeze .....Meissler.
Mazurka.....	Entre Nous .....C. Faust.
Selection.....	Aida .....Verdi.
Gavotte	La Cigale .....Godfrey.
Valse	Toreador .....T. P. Royle.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT FOR STEALING A BLANKET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Tighe charged Mahomed Dawood, a reputed thief, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a blanket, valued at Rs. 2-8, and belonging to Shahboodin Shaik Dawood Parka. Early yesterday morning whilst the complainant was asleep in his verandah, the accused stole the blanket from him and absconded, but before he had gone far he was arrested by a policeman. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted three previous convictions and of similar offence. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE BEGGARS' NUISANCE.—The nuisance caused by beggars on public road, in the tram-car, is being grappled with by the police. Thirty-six mendicants were arrested yesterday morning for asking alms in the public road, and causing nuisance to people. Twenty of them were discharged, while the remaining sixteen were females. They were first warned by the police to molest the people on the public road, but as they continued to do so they were taken into custody. Of the women and one of the men, had been presentenced to one day's imprisonment, and were not to beg on the public road. The Magistrate fined each of them to seven days' imprisonment, while the remaining 29 persons were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

DROWNED AT MOOGBHAT LANE.—An inquest was held yesterday morning, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of a Hindoo widow, named Waranasu, aged about 60 years, living with her nephew at the above place. It appeared, that the deceased had been for the last six months suffering from a cancer in the breast, and was greatly reduced. She was taken to the J.J. Hospital about six weeks ago, where she was treated for a time and the tumour was removed. She returned home, but after a fortnight took, she returned home. She was again taken to the Hospital, but refused to stop there, and came home. On Tuesday she was delirious the whole day, and refused nourishment. At about one o'clock yesterday morning the sister-in-law of the deceased missed her from the room. Search was made for the deceased, and a few minutes after she was found lying near a well. On looking into the well the body of the deceased was seen floating in the water. A police sepoy was called, who had the body taken out, when life was found to be extinct. A verdict of drowning whilst delirious was recorded.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, on Friday afternoon, resumed the further hearing of a case in which one Vishnu Moreshwar Pavshkar, a Brahmin, was charged at the instance of Inspector Dhanjibhai with kidnapping a minor, named Yeshwant Chintaman Kolkrishna, and of receiving stolen property from him, on the 26th ultimo. Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bhimji Parekh, solicitor, appeared for the accused. The first witness called in Moarco Govind, the father of the boy. The next witness, who stated that he was a goldsmith by profession. He lost his wife about six years ago, and since then he had resided at Ratnagiri. About a year after the death of his wife, he had made over to his son Vishnu the accused, from some of the ornaments of his deceased wife. Those things were the ones produced in Court and Vishnu resided in Bombay with his father, who is employed in the Customs Department. Narayan Babuaya, the uncle of the accused, corroborated the statement of the last witness, as to the rings being made out of the gold left by the accused's mother. Mr. Anderson, on behalf of the accused, addressed the Court at some length, and argued that three was evidence to show that the rings belonged to the accused. His Worship, agreeing with the counsel for the defence, remarked that Hurrychand's statement was quite improbable, and that he could not at all rely on the statements made by him. The boy had no doubt stolen the ornaments belonging to his relatives and was enticed away by the accused. The Magistrate, therefore, convicted the accused of kidnapping, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

UNIVERSITY FEES.—Says the *Catholic Examiner*, :—The Senate of our local University is girding its loins for a struggle with the Government over the question whether the annual grant which has been hitherto allowed will be discontinued or not. The Government of Bombay thinks that the time has come when the University should cease to indent on the public purse, and that, like her sister institutions at Calcutta and Madras she should be self-supporting. But since the University has no endowments worth speaking of, the withdrawal of this grant throws her upon her own resources, and, to realise the funds necessary to carry on work, the suggestion is made that the fees of the pupils going up for the various examinations should be enhanced. This suggestion has elicited a very strong protest from the Native members of the Senate against what it calls the niggardly policy of Government towards higher education. Now for the new line on which Government has entered on is a highly proper one. If people want University culture let them pay for it. It is no business of the general taxpayer to provide the required means to facilitate the entrance on an Arts course for a wealthy Bunnia's son, or to enable Ramchandra, the heir of a Secretariat clerk, to pass his examination in medicine. My own impression is, that education in India has been overdone—that it has been made vastly too cheap—with the result that Universities and Colleges have turned out on the market thousands of young men, very imperfect specimens but of unlimited aspirations, who expect comfortable billets in Government employ, or otherwise provided for. Let primary and technical education be as widely extended as possible : those who go in for University training should be made to pay for it. From a political point of view, I conceive the educational policy hitherto pursued has been in the extreme.

CRICKET.

A Match was played on Thursday last on the Cooperage between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Royal Indian Marine, which resulted in a victory for the former by 5 runs only. The Parsee Gymkhana scored 107 runs, and the Royal Marine 43. The return match between the Parsee Gymkhana and Y. M. C. A. A. Club will be played this afternoon, at 2 p.m., sharp, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground. The following will represent the Parsee Gymkhana :—R. D. Cooper (Captain), A. Kanga, M. D. Kanga, D. D. Kanga, Mobedjee, Spencer, R. E. Mody, S. N. Davur, K. E. Bamjee, F. Powvalla, and S. H. Harver. Umpire—D. B. Desai.

A cricket match will be played on the Esplanade ground between Popat Wadi Cricket Club and the Elphinstone High School Cricket Club, at 1-30 p.m., to-day.

A cricket match will be played on Sunday next, the 11th instant, between the Anglo-Portuguese C. Club of Poona, and Indo-Portuguese C. Club, on the Marine Battalion parade-ground, which is kindly lent by the Commanding Officer. The play will commence at 9 a. m.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—PEARCE & Co., Bombay.

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLIA.
A SEAMAN'S THEORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one interested in the nautical profession, I have studied with some interest the evidence led at Calcutta into the stranding of the *s. s.* Anglia, in the Hooghli, and I think, to those who have studied the problems of stability there can be only one conclusion as to the cause, or causes, which helped to contribute to this dire disaster.

In your issue of to-day there is a letter from a Calcutta commercial correspondent, in which he mentions that much dissatisfaction is expressed in his city at the obviously nonchalant manner in which the investigation has been conducted, and that many individuals interested in shipping are anxious that a more searching enquiry ought to be held in the interests of the general public. From my point of view, I do not think a second enquiry at all necessary ; the evidence already before the public is in itself complete and conclusive to show that the vessel capsized in accordance with perfectly well-known laws in physics ; and without taking up too much of your valuable space I will endeavour to prove this as briefly as possible. I shall premise by stating that the vessel struck no bank but turned over in mid-channel. In the captain's evidence he states that "the steamer left Calcutta drawing 24 feet, laden with a general cargo, weighing 4,100 tons, and that there were 60 tons of coal on deck." Luckily she does not appear to have had any passengers and we may assume the rooms generally allotted to them and all other available space to have been filled with selected cargo, which is the rule not the exception. This is in connection with the coal carried on deck would raise the centre of gravity very much above the centre of buoyancy. Again, there was an empty space right in the bottom of the vessel capable of containing 580 tons of water, which would have a still further tendency to destroy stability.

The Captain states again that the vessel in "turning round Garden Reach heeled over five degrees"? by the action of the helm, which goes to show that the centre of gravity and metacentre had met, or in other words it would not take very much to turn her bottom upwards.

Mr. Horace Montague Cox, Master Pilot, stated "he considered the Anglia in the proper position ;" he also stated further on that at the time of the accident "there should have been 26½ feet in the channel," just 2½ feet more water than the steamer was actually drawing. The Anglia, like the majority of cargo steamers, was flat-floored, so that in the mid-ship section of the vessel at the turn of the bilge she would be as deeply immersed in the water as at the keel.

Now what are the facts immediately preceding the accident ? It is admitted that the ebb was running down at the rate of from 5 to 7 knots, that there were 26½ feet of water in the channel ; the helm was put hard astarboard. Then John Macrae, the man who was at the wheel, stated that as soon as the helm went over the vessel began to lurch a little, and as she got more on to the tide seemed to touch something about the forerigging, and then went clean over.

From this it would appear that as the vessel lurched athwart the tide, the wind and current pressed heavily against the port side. This forced the starboard bilge deeper in the water until the vessel's draft at the point coincided with the draft recorded in the channel, viz., 26½ feet. At this moment, or perhaps in a second of time the bottom of the vessel presented an inclined plane to the onward rush of the stream. Therefore, no sooner had the starboard bilge touched the ground by reason of instability than the powerful impact of the dynamical force of the moving stream instantly tilted the vessel over on her starboard side. The great force of water pressing against the port bilge in conjunction with the superincumbent weight of coals on deck converted the vessel into a kind of balance wheel, and this explains the awful suddenness of the calamity.

I may here remark that a steamer may be fairly safe with a slight marginal stability under ordinary circumstance at sea. In fact, many steamers yearly leave this port under such conditions, but in the Hooghli, where there are strong currents and shallow channels such craft always lay themselves open to the dreadful certainty of being capsized if placed in a parallel position to that which overwhelmed the Anglia.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 9. HAR.

THE SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN TROUBLES.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. F. S. Piper charged Mr G. R. Neill with using insulting language. Mr. Hemming appeared for Mr. Neill. Mr. Piper conducted his own case. Ramchunder Vasudeo, whose cross-examination had not been finished on the last occasion, was further cross-examined by Mr. Hemming. He stated that he did not see Mr. Neill break down. He was on the legs he had not mentioned to Mr. Piper or any body about the evidence he was to give in the Court. Mr. Piper told Mr. Neill in a loud voice to leave the shop. Mr. Piper caught Mr. Neill by the collar, but as Mr. Neill did not move easily, Mr. Piper used a little force and pushed him out of the shop.

Mr. Kumalsey Premjee said that Mr. Neill had said to him that he would send Mrs. Piper to jail for two years. That was the day after the first summons had been served on her. He would swear that Mr. Neill was behaving with great hostility with Mr. Piper with the object of injuring his reputation and ruining Mrs. Piper ; Mr. Neill said to him on about fifty different occasions that he would ruin Mr. Piper and send his wife to jail for two years. Witness replied that it was not in his hands, but in the hands of the *Sirkar*, remarking that perhaps he (Mr. Neill) would have to go to jail. He also told Mr. Neill that he had, in a disgraceful manner, trumped up the charge against Mrs. Piper. They spirited away Miss Moore without the liquidators' permission, and the case against Mrs. Piper was got up in one day. He was present at the shareholders' meeting. Mr. Neill spoke about Mrs. Piper and Mr. Chalk, the chairman, and witness stopped him. His Worship remarked that what the witness was saying was irrevelent to the case, but Mr. Hemming said that he would not object to anything being spoken by the witness.

Witness continued that since the liquidation Mr. Neill's conduct towards Mr. Piper had been very hostile. He had, therefore, once to hold the meeting at Mr. Chalk's office. He advised the parties not to quarrel. Mr. Piper agreed to resign from the liquidation, but witness said that Mr. Neill should first resign, and then Mr. Piper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, witness said that he became connected with the company two years ago. He and one of his friends purchased shares to the value of Rs. 60,000. At present there stood only one share in his name ; but there were many shares in the name of his wife, his son, and his daughter-in-law. As Mr. Neill fomented the quarrels and prevented the work of the company's liquidation proceeding, the shareholders liked to see him (Mr. Neill) resign. Witness was then examined at some length with reference to the resolutions passed at the meeting of the shareholders held on the 1st inst. The case was at this stage adjourned until Thursday next.

WATER POLO.

The Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, one of the Vice-Patrons of the Bombay Swimming Club having given a prize for a Water Polo match, the committee of the club have decided to purchase a Silver Challenge Cup to be called "The Bayley Water Polo Cup," which will be open to competition by teams of seven swimmers from any recognised club, office, firm, regiment, battery, Volunteer Corps or vessel, the cup to be won twice in succession to become the property of the winners. The first competition for the cup will take place during March, the final taking place at the club entertainment in that month, when the seven swimmers comprising the winning team will each be presented with a silver medal, the match being played under the English Association Water Polo Rules as modified by the club. The committee have arranged for the following events taking place during the ensuing three months, the fifth semi-annual entertainment being fixed for next Saturday, and the third annual general meeting on the 3rd proximo :—"Roughton" Cup Races, 6th October, 3rd November, and 1st December ; "Hughes" Cup Races, 24th September, 13th October, 17th November, and 15th December ; "Captainey" Race, 1st October and "Bunder" Cup Races, 10th September and 22nd December.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presides at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence this morning. Seven cases, implicating eight prisoners, have been committed for trial, five of them being Mahomedans, two Hindus, and one European. There is one case of murder ; one of forgery and cheating ; one of dishonestly retaining and assisting in the disposing of stolen property ; one of house-breaking and theft ; and three of theft. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper, two by Mr. Hamilton, two by Mr. Webb, and one by Dr. Blaney, the City Coroner. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Gainoo Tookaram, committed by Dr. Thomas Blaney, for the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder.

2. Kalilulakhan Azimjung and Jalamkhan Ittzadjung, committed by Mr. Hamilton for dishonestly retaining and voluntarily assisting in disposing of stolen property.

3. Mahomed Issac Shaik Ali, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft in a building.

4. Ramchundra Sittaram, committed by Mr. Webb, for house-breaking by night in order to commit theft.

5. Essabali Ahmedjee, committed by Mr. Webb, for theft in a building.

6. Harry Stafford Beyts, committed by Mr. Cooper, for committing forgery of a valuable security, using as genuine a forged document, and cheating.

7. Mahomed Hoosein, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for theft.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

The barometer is rising slowly in the Western Desert, moderately in Burma and Assam, and falling elsewhere ; briskly in Madras and the Central Provinces. The depression crossing the Bay is now close to the Orissa Coast, and the centre is close to False Point. Readings are highest in the extreme south. Winds over India are largely influenced by depression : blowing from north-west in North-West India, from west over the Peninsula, and in central parts of the country, and cyclonic in North-East India. The force is fresh except in Northern India. Temperature generally has fallen, except in North-West India, and the mean temperature is low except in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. Rain has been general in Burma, Bengal, West Coast, Rajputana, and north of Madras ; elsewhere the weather has been fair with a few scattered showers.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

DISMISSAL OF THE HIGH PRIEST OF A FIRE-TEMPLE.

DHUNJEERHOY BYRAMJEE RANA AND ANOTHER *vs.* COWASJEE DADABHOY BANAJEE AND ANOTHER.

THE first plaintiff, a trustee of the Framjee Cowasjee fire-temple, situated in Churney Road, brought this suit to restrain the defendants, the managers of the fire-temple, from dismissing or attempting to dismiss the second plaintiff, Cursetjee Bejonjee, the high-priest of the fire-temple, or preventing him acting in such capacity. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs Payne, Gilbert, and Savani, appeared for the defendants.

Dustoor Cursetjee Bejonjee was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Mehta. He said he did not suspend Nusserwanjee "boi-denar" without making enquires. Two gentlemen came and represented to witness that Nusserwan Daroo was leading an improper life ; and that if witness did not suspend him, he would be turned out of the fire-temple.

Were any specific charges made against him?—They said that he was living with a bad woman, and that he was drinking liquor.

There is no prohibition in the Parsee religion against drinking liquor ?—No ; but it is improper to drink liquor in a liquor-shop with people of other castes. A priest loses his "barashnoom" by so drinking.

Did they mention to you the name of the woman ?—No, I did not ask them.

Then you don't know the name of the woman up to the present time?—No.

He has been in the service of the temple some sixteen years ?—About ten years.

During that period neither your brother, the late Dustoor, nor yourself suspended or tried to dismiss him ?—No.

If a priest loses his "barashnoom," he can be given it again ?—It cannot be given again to an immoral man, and he cannot again officiate near the sacred fire.

Although a high priest of the fire-temple, you are not a Dustoor of the Kadni section of the community ?—At my investiture, I received presents from laymen also. I have been invested as the Dustoor of the fire-temple, but not of the Kadmi community.

In further cross-examination, witness said he did not remember receiving a letter from the defendants, giving him certain instructions as to the discharge of his duties. Six of the "boi-denar" priest presented a petition against witness to his brother, the preceding Dustoor, who replied that the complaint was just ; but that as he was ill at the time, if they applied to the managers, they would do them justice at once. Witness's brother attorned to the managers in respect of his occupation of the house in the compound of the fire-temple. He consented to pay Rs. 25 per month for rent of the house.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang. The "boi-denars" paid witness in a lump sum at the end of each month. Witness was satisfied as to the truth of the complaints made against him by the deputation. There were no former complaints made against him. Witness told him of the complaint made against him, remarking that he was going to suspend him. Nusserwanjee said nothing.

Byramjee said that he had been a manager of the fire-temple in succession to his father, but the present managers had not allowed him to take a part in the management.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta : Witness had not proved his father's will, and did not intend to do so.

Mr. Lang said that was the case for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Mehta asked his learned friend to tender some of the other witnesses for cross-examination.

Mr. Lang had no objection.

Dustoor Jamasapjee Kaenocherjee Jamaspasana, a dustoor of the Shemshahi portion of the community, cross-examined by Mr. Mehta, said he did not know whether the managers of the Wadia or the other fire-temples had the power of appointing the Dustoor and the "boi-denar" of the fire-temple. If there were rules framed with that object, they would be binding. If a Dustoor was a drunkard, or immoral, or a disgrace to the community, he would be liable to dismissal by the managers. A Dustoor would be subject to the reasonable orders of the managers.

Mr. Mehta, in addressing the Court on behalf of the defendants, referred to the deed-poll, submitting that the trustees were required to act together, and that the survivor of them, or the last survivor, had no power, since the trustees were intended to consult the acts of the succeeding trustees. The learned counsel, therefore, submitted that the first plaintiff, as trustee, had no power to institute the present suit. He had never accepted the office of trustee or tried to carry out the requirements of the deed-poll in that respect. The trustees had never acted conjointly.

The Judge said the word "trustee" seemed to be a misnomer.

Mr. Mehta said they were not trustees in the proper sense of the term, for they had no estate to manage.

The Judge : There is no estate whatever.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said the trustees had no business to interfere on behalf of the Dustoor in his dispute with the managers. The remedy sought by Rana, in injunction to restrain the defendants, was not therefore a remedy to which he was entitled. The managers, and the managers alone, had the power to appoint a Dustoor, as the latter had admitted in the correspondence. It was futile for him now to say that they had no power to appoint or dismiss him. Refering to the deed-poll, the learned counsel argued that the word "priest" concluded it, as well as the word "high priest. The deed-poll distinctly provided that in case of disagreement among the priests, the managers were to meet and pass their orders as might be deemed necessary. The learned counsel therefore argued that the managers had the power to dismiss the Dustoor after proper enquiry.

Witnesses were called for the defence.

Dustoor Peshotun Byramjee Sanjana said he knew Dustoor Cursetjee Bejonjee. Witness was the trustee considered themselves to be vested to know the terms of the trust deed, but could not say what powers were conferred by it upon the managers. The management of a fire-temple could be validly conducted according to the rules framed by the founder. The trustees of the Wadia fire-temple had given witness in writing the power to nominate "boi-denars" Witness owed his own appointment as Dustoor to the founder of the fire-temple.

Re-examined : The trustees do not interfere with the ceremonies performed at the fire-temple

Dustoor Cursetjee Pherozjee Moolaferoz said he was a Dustoor of the Kadmi sect and of the Dady Sett fire-temple. He got his appointment to the owners of the fire-temple.

Is it not the fact that the Dustoorship of the fire-temple was given to you by the trustees of the temple ?—It was given by the community conjointly with the owners and trustees. It was not given by the trustees alone.

Is not Heerjee A. Dady Sett the managing trustee of your fire-temple ?—I cannot say that he is, because I have not seen the trust deed.

Mr. Lang : Judge on the case so far that you don't know who is the managing trustee of the fire-temple, of which you are the Dustoor ?—The management is conducted by the Anjuman.

Mr Mehta : Did he not give you a letter informing you that you were dismissed from the office of Dustoor ?—He could not dismiss me. It is the Anjuman who can.

The Judge : Did he write to you ?—He did not use the word "dismiss."

The Judge : Did he write to you ? If you don't answer the question I will fine you ?—Yes, he wrote to me ; but I did not understand him to dismiss me.

All your powers of Dutoor of the fire-temple have been taken away from you ?—He could not take away what he had not given. My powers were given me by the Anjuman.

The "boi-denars" at present act independently of you ?—No ; I still exercise my powers ever them.

Re-examined : It still act as the Dastoor of the fire-temple, and I performed the "jusson" ceremony there on the 2nd inst. I was appointed Dastoor six or seven years ago. I have had no occasion to dismiss a "boi-denar." I don't know who the regular trustees of the temple are. I think they are the Anjuman.

Mr. Lang : But all the Anjuman cannot act. Do you know who the managing members are ?

Witness : I do not know.

Mr. Mehta wanted to cross-examine Dastoor Hoshungjee.

Mr. Lang said he was in Poona and could not appear.

Mr. Mehta put in several affidavits on behalf of the defence.

Cawasji Dadabhoy, the first defendant, remembered writing the letter of 7th May to Dastoor Cursetji Bejonjee with the consent of the other managers. Witness received no answer, nor was any objection raised by Cursetji Bejonjee. The "boi-denars" were appointed by the managers.

The Judge said the witness's affidavit contained all the information about the management ; and his Lordship did not see the use of writing it over again.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang : The letter to Cursetji Bejonjee was written with the consent of all the managers. It was appointed manager by a document purporting to be the will of his father. I have taken out no probate to it. (Is shown a letter.) I have said in that letter addressed to Cursetjee that he had appointed the "boi-denar" without my orders.

Mr. Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia, manager of the Wadia fire-temple, produced the trust deed under which, he said, the managers had the power of appointing and dismissing the Dastoor and other priests.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang : If the Dastoor thought that the "boi-denar" was unfit for his work he could not dismiss him without the consent of the managers. If the Dastoor of his own motion prevents a "boi-denar" from officiating, we do not interfere. We leave the proper management of ceremonials and the employment of fit men to the Dastoor, but we have not delegated to him any of our own powers.

Mr. Heerjee Ardasir Dady Sett, manager and Trustee of the Dady Sett fire-temple, said the temple was founded in 1782. Under the deed of 1874, when witness was appointed trustee, the managers and trustees had the power of appointing and dismissing the Dastoor and the priests. Witness had appointed Cursetjee Pherozjee as the Dastoor. Witness was the sole manager and trustee at present. Witness had withdrawn all his control over the fire-temple, and had ejected him from his house in the fire-temple compound.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang : The fire-temple had no Dastoor at present. No one has yet been appointed. I have not found it necessary to do so. Ten "boi-denars" perform all the ceremonies.

Re-examined : I can invite any one to officiate at the annual "jusson" ceremony. Among other Dastoors I had invited Cursetjee Pherozjee and Cursetjee Bezonjee.

An old Parsee priest, named Nusserwanjee Sorabjee, who had made an affidavit, was tendered for cross-examination. After he had been examined at some length, the case was adjourned until to-day.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 8th September, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32nd *or* Fah.....	29·771
Temperature of the Air.....	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·8
Dew Point.....	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·869
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (6 a.m. next day	82·9
Minimum do. do. (6 a.m.)	76·9
General directions of Wind	W, WSW, W, WSW, W
Movements of Wind in 24 hours	349
Fall of Rain.....	0·24
Total fall during month	12·65
Year	86·16
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th Sept.	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

THE MALAD RIOT CASE.

(Before Mr. E. M. PRATT, C.S.)

QUEEN-EMPRESS *vs* ALLADIN PREMJEE AND OTHERS.

In this case, in which the first accused, who is the manager of Mr. Ahmedbhai Hubibhai, the well-known Khojah merchant of Bombay, at Malad, a village near Goregaum, belonging to Mr. Ahmedbhai, and the others are Pathans in his service, were charged at the instance of the naik and the other police sepoys at Malad with the offence of entering the police lines, dragging the sepoys from the lines, and marching them off beating them to Mr. Ahmedbhai's bungalow at Malad.

Mr. Dhunjishaw, Police Superintendent, conducted the case for the prosecution, while the accused were represented by Mr. Ardeshir F. Unwalla, solicitor, of the firm of Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeshir. The case was heard for fifteen days, and all the accused were ultimately acquitted. The Magistrate, in his judgment, said :—The account given by the police is a strange one. At 9-30 on the night in question it is said that the naik and the two sepoys, Daji and Dowlattia, had gone out on their rounds through the village. The two other sepoys were left in the police lines. Manaji was sitting in his room, and Govind was having his dinner. At this time Alladin, with a gang of so-called Pathans, came in a body to the police lines. There were nine Pathans, it is said, but Shamalla Pathan and another, who have not been arrested. Shamalla is the man who is called throughout the case "the Sick Pathan," as he was too ill to take his trial. He was found lying in the Khot's office the next morning a mass of wounds and bruises. On coming up to the police lines Alladin and his gang shouted for the naik, and not finding the naik they dragged the two sepoys, Manaji and Govind, out of their rooms and beat them. Not content with beating them there, they dragged them off to the Khot's office, beating them all the way. In the Khot's office they beat them again severely and then tied them together and left them lying in the verandah. Meanwhile the naik and the other two sepoys said they were told of what had taken place by Dubia (Jo), who chanced to have been passing the police lines. They therefore went to the Khot's office and shouted to Govind sepoy. He replied from inside in a crying voice, and then the naik says he sent Dowlattia sepoy to the bazaar to call for help and to tell the police patel. Just as Dowlattia went, however, a body of six Pathans rushed out of the Khot's office and seized and carried off the naik and Daji sepoy. Four of them then returned and rushed down the bazaar, and seized Dowlattia as he was calling one Ali Wallji. Dowlattia was also taken to the Knot's office. There the naik and the four sepoys say that they were severely beaten at the orders of Alladin, and their hands tied. The naik was much more severely beaten than the others, and was struck a blow on the ear, which rendered him unconscious. When this happened the sepoys say that the Pathans, thinking they had murdered the naik and wishing to create a piece of real evidence for their defence, rushed upon one of their own men, Shamalla, fell upon him with their sticks and beat him severely. About an hour or two after the scapegoat Shamalla had been sufficiently beaten, the unconscious naik was aroused and driven out of Alladin and pushed out of the compound. The naik was the last man released after he had recovered consciousness about two in the morning. All the witnesses say the naik and Dajee were sudden and hurried marches off without any struggle or shouting to the Khot's office. Huri Dewji was attracted to the spot by a row "such as is heard when a house is on fire," and sees a "struggling crowd" in the Khot's office. Huri Dewji says that after beholding this he goes up a narrow alley leading to a well, which commands a view of the office and compound. From here he sees the naik being dragged into the office and beaten, and Alladin standing on the steps and giving directions. It is strange that after gratifying his curiosity in this way he does not appear to have taken any action or to have given information to the police patel. His demeanour and his simile of the burning house are so outrageous that I have no hesitation in saying that he is an absolutely false witness, and the evidence of the rest has been so worked up and improved upon, that it establishes nothing more than the bare fact that the naik and the four sepoys were seized and dragged off to the Khot's office. The police story is a tangled tissue of the grossest improbabilities. The marks they bear, however, which in all cases have received the sanction of the story told by the police is not wholly false, and, as I said before, I think it is proved that they were dragged to the knot's office and beaten, but, on the other hand, there can be no doubt that the accused did not go to the Khot's office with the premeditated intention of beating the naik. At the close of the trial, however, a piece of evidence attracted my attention, which throws a flood of light on the case. This is a statement of the naik taken before the Second Class Magistrate as a dying declaration, on the 4th July, when it was supposed that he would not recover. In this statement the naik says of the Pathans : "While they were beating me they kept saying : 'It is you who have beaten him.'" The naik can now give no explanation whatever of this statement. The 'him' referred to can hardly be any one but Shamalla. He was the only person besides the police beaten that night. This statement is absolutely and hopelessly inconsistent with the case advanced before me, and I have no doubt it furnishes the true explanation of what really happened. It shows that Shamalla was beaten first and that the sepoys were beaten afterwards, and beaten because the Pathans suspected them of having committed the assault on Shamalla. This puts a totally different complexion on the case. It supplies a reasonable possible motive for the attack on the police. It explains why the sepoys should have been marched off as prisoners to the Khot's office. The Pathans were acting under strong provocation, real or fancied, and considered themselves to be vindicating the justice in dragging off the sepoys to confront them in the office with the wounded body of Shamalla. It also explains the sudden and apparently unpremeditated character of the attack. It also explains the special inquiry for the naik whom they would naturally have held chiefly responsible. The first words on coming to the police lines are : "Naik, naik, come here ! Where is the naik ?" These are the words of indignant men come to demand an explanation, and not of ruffians determined to commit a deliberate and brutal assault. Now, this view of the case, which is perfectly consistent with the corroborative evidence of the villagers, so far as I can accept it, entirely disposes of the case against Alladin. It is ridiculous to suppose that he would have mixed himself up in a row of the sort, or that he, a sensible man of business, should have deliberately and wantonly put himself in the way of being cited as an accuse, on the evidence of his illness, and *alibi* I have no hesitation in finding that the charge against him is absolutely false. He has been included in the charge with a double object of hampering the defence and punishing false complaints. The part he took in generating what was really a row discreditable to the police, into a serious offence as between the Khot and the Sirkar. In the same way that the police and their witnesses have perjured themselves about Alladin, so have they perjured themselves about Shamalla. It is therefore impossible for me to accept their evidence about the identity of any of the other accused. One of them, (No. 6,) is not a servant of the Khot at all, and two others (Nos. 7 and 8) are shown to have been on duty in other villages. I therefore find that it is not proved that any of the accused took part in the transactions on the night of the 29th June, in respect of which the charges have been framed, and I accordingly acquit them on the said charges and order their release from custody. There is now only one remark to be made, and that is that, although it is not proved who committed the assault on Shamalla, yet the fact that the police thought it necessary to invent a false story to account for his injuries shows that they had some guilty knowledge in the matter. The discredit that the whole case reflects upon the police is so obvious that I shall refrain from comment on it.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

IMPORTANT DECISION ON A SUGAR CONSIGNMENT.

VEERAM CANJI AND CO. *vs.* DRENNAN AND CO.

MR. L. J. ROBERTSON, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the plaintiffs; and L. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, Solicitors, represented the defendants.

This was a suit brought about by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 164-1-0 and Rs. 1,125, in all amounting to Rs. 1,289-1-0, being the damages sustained by the plaintiffs, on the defendants' failing to deliver 250 and 1,500 bags of sugar as per contract, and Rs. 15 for survey charges, incurred by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs stated by a contract, dated the 15th of March, 1892, the defendants sold to the plaintiffs 1,000 bags of Tinnevelly sugar at Rs. 12 per cwt. to be delivered in lots of 250 bags each in four succeeding shipments, as per sealed sample in the plaintiffs possession. The defendants delivered 750 bags out of the 1,000 bags, and the plaintiffs paid for the same. The four consignment of 250 bags was on a survey by the plaintiffs held not to be in accordance with the same, and was consequently rejected by the plaintiffs. The rate of sugar on that date was Rs. 12-7-4 per cwt., and the plaintiffs asked the defendants to pay them the difference on the 250 bags, which the defendants declined to pay. By another contract of 5th April, 1892, the defendants sold to the plaintiffs 1,500 bags of sugar at Rs. 12 per cwt. in lots of 250 bags each to be delivered in six shipments after the 15th April as per sealed sample. The defendants entirely failed to deliver the 1,500 bags or any part thereof, and alleged that at one time the plaintiffs requested the defendants to delay the shipment, and at another that the plaintiffs had agreed to receive damages at 4 annas per bag on the 1,500 bags. The plaintiffs denied any such settlement having taken place. The rate of sugar on the 25th May 1892 was Rs. 12-8-0 per cwt. and the plaintiffs demanded payment from the defendants the difference between Rs. 12 and Rs. 12-8-0 per cwt. on 1,500 bags, but the defendants declined to pay the amount of difference.

Mr. R

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THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,055 tons, Captain J Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, in ballast.

THE s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain C H Barrow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda, with 911 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were three deaths from natural causes.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 671 tons, Captain T J Grier, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J McDonald, Mr W S Roach and 63 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Cheybassa, 1,714 tons, Captain F A Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Capel, Mr Shaw, Mr and Mrs Chicks and 2 children, Mrs Mannock, Mr Newly, Mr Magroth, Mr Mollay and 2 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 130 cases opium, 20 horses and the following passengers:—Mr Goldstein, Mrs F Falroo and friend, Mr A Laljee and friend, Mr Essabhoy Hassan and mother, Mr Mahomed Ali and four others, Miss Webb, Maj Garstin, two distressed seamen and 109 deck.

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" Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Alongside	E Bates & Co
" Methley Hall	2182	Buck	do.	do.

VESSELS IN MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Saturday, September 10.)

S.S. Brahamani	1014	.....	Shepherd & Co.
" Tadri	614	.....	Shepherd & Co.
H.D. Teredo	304	.....	B P Trust.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Sirdhana (s)	Black	Karachi, Sept. 6.
	Tanjore (s)	Barron	Jedda, &c.
	Chyebassa (s)	Wilson	London, &c.
	Simla (s)	Robertson	Busreh, Aug. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Zulu (s)	Dunn	London, &c.
	Waverley (s)	Calvert	Calcutta, &c.
	Peninsular (s)	Loggin	London, &c.

The steamer Arabia, Captain Grier, obtained her port clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The steamer Malwa entered for loading yesterday for London, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Oriental (s), 2712, Moulo
Kirby Hall (s), 1683, Phillips
Ruthenia (s), 3428, McConochie
Worsley Hall (s), 2173, Black
Asia (s), 2322
Commander (s), 2731, Thomas
Rheinfels (s), 1773, Weber
Bisagna (s), 1474, Baccarini
Gwalior (s), 1643, Speck
Nizam (s), 1615, Tillard
Teheran (s), 1684, Tocque
Venetia (s), 1551, Creory
Isleworth (s), 1716, Garson
Ebolia (s), 2113, Jones
Kt of St George(s), 2999, Beavis
Maple Branch, (s), 1735, Anderson
Kt of St John (s), 2248, Billett
LaSoyne (s), 1151, Blanc
Malwa (s), 1691, Preston
Lord Brassey, (ship), 2619, Gunning
White Cross (s), 1944, Taylor
Bonlo (s), 2211, Campbell
City of Dublin (s), 2150, Greenhorn
St Filians (s), 1937, Fitzgerald
Lansdowne Tower (s), 2071, Trogerthon
Mayfield (s), 1725, Murray
Methley Hall (s), 2182, Buck
Wistow Hall (s), 2139, Barclay
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I M S Canning, Holland
I M S Clive, Hooper
I M S Dalhousie, Black
I M S Investigator, Oldham
I M S Tenasserim, Hewett
R I M S Assaye, Langdon
R I M S Plassy, Gunn

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
5	Clan Alpine s	Walker	Bombay, Aug. 21.
	Kohinur s	Wright	Colombo, Aug. 30.

DEPARTURES.

September 5.—Steamers Niobe and Lowada, barques Felicite and Grecoian.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
7	M Meanathy s	.....	Rangoon.
	Golconda s	.....	Calcutta.
	Secundra s	.....	Singapore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Walker, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Welchman, Capt, Bengal 5th Inft H C, from Aurungabad.
Haig, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Hofferman, Lt, 19th Ms Inft, from leave, from England.
Block, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Calicut.
Austice, Capt, Bengal Queen's Bays, on leave, from Sialkot.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Garstin, Maj, Bo, Middlesex Regt, on duty, from Quetta.
Cates, Surg.-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Fletcher, Major, Bo, 5th Lancers, on retirement, to London.
Malcolm, Lt, Bengal, 31st Punj Inft, on furlough, to London.
Hotgin, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to Plymouth.
Haig, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Welchman, Capt, Bengal 5th Inft, H C, to Aurungabad.
Walker, Lt, Bo R A, on leave, to London.
Austice, Capt, Bengal Queen's Bays, on leave, to England.
Garstin, Major, Bo, Middlesex Regt, on duty, to Gibraltar.
Cates, Surg.-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—136 cases candles, S Hibtoola; 36 cases umbrellas, P Mahomedaly; 10 cases lamps, H T H Aboo; 30 cases oilmanstores, Rajanbhoy Jooma; 250 kegs washing soda, H Mooljee and Co; 109 packages paper, S A S Dawood; 10 cases silvered plate-glass, E Talyhoy; 9 cases silvered plate-glass and 14 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy; 125 cases candles, S Hebtoola; 3 cases printing ink, H Abdoolally.
Etolia s—256 kegs washing soda, K Nathoo and Co; 150 bags bicarbonate of soda, G Allybhoy; 6 cases silvered plate glass, T Hurridass; 100 cases candles, Bhaichund Roopchund and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—6 cases books, Jehangir Bejonjee Karani; 2 cases books, Bombay Circulating Library; 193 bales paper and 7 cases printing materials, "Times of India"; 3 cases books, G M Moonshi and Sons; 77 packages provisions, &c, Treacher and Co; 10 cases confectionery, D P Bathena and Co; 131 packages oilmanstores, &c, S Hebtoola; 10 cases quinine, 2 cases book-binding cloth and 16 cases paper, S A S Dawood; 100 bottles quick silver, S Naraen and Co; 6 cases printing ink, A Essoofbhoy; 1 case books, D B Taraporevala Sons and Co; 25 cases, oilmanstores, Rajanbhoy Jooma; 2 cases musical instruments, T S Ramchander and Bros; 25 packages photo materials, D Machhoneer; 3 cases books, &c, Bombay Tract and Book Society; 27 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 10 cases quinine, Owen and Okell; 30 cases oilmanstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Etolia s—125 candles, Byramjee Shapurjee; 15 cases butter E Russoojee; 15 cases playing cards, A Thawurbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—5 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat bran, Bombay Flour Mill Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—35 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ruthenia s—500 cwts gum, Otto Martin; 220 bales cotton, Prier de Sasne and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat bran, Bombay Flour Mill Co; 1,2994 cwts linseed, P Ludha.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—10,144 cwts linseed, 4,500 cwts castorseed, 720 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts poppyseed and 15,740 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Kt Commander s—9,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
La Soyne s—92 cwts gum, Eugene Muffro,

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—93 cwts sandalwood, C Paton and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 5 bales twist, Hormjee and Co; 103 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.
Gwalior s—7 cwts aloes, Quan Lun Kaoo; 28 bales twist, Tata and Co; 25 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 74 cwts celarus and 1¼ cwts ivory, V Vuljee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—48 bales twist, E J Abraham; 80 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Nandu and Co; 50 bales twist, E Hurjiwandas; 57 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 28 bales twist, Cowasjee Bros; 10 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 6 chests opium, C Ebram and Co; 19 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.
Bisagno s—101 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 5 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gwalior s—100 bales cotton, Cokerda Khetsey.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s—5 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nowshera s—100 bales cotton, M Sowbux.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
For Investigation of Pauperism.
57-92—In person—Saleh Mahomed Khan Mahomed vs Rahimabai and others.
58-92—In person—Caroline Clemetson vs Joseph Samuel Clemetson and another—Daphtary and F.
29-92—In person—Rukhibai and others vs Bomanjee Dinshaw Khan and others—Roughton and B.
59-92—In person—Ladhibai vs Ruttonsey Karamsey and others—Payne, G and S.
60-92—K Mantri—Samrathbai vs Ashabai and another—Little, S N and B.
61-92—In person—Nathu Ludha vs Narayen Tulsidas. Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal. Postponed Long Causes.
657-91—Brown and M—Kesribai vs Lalljee Doongersey and others—Roughton and B. (Part heard).

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.
271-92—Ardesir, H and D—Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana vs Cowasjee Dadabhoy and another—Payne, G and S.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9.

ALL the financial quotations usually wired by Reuter, including the price of Bar Silver, at 38⅛d. per oz., were unchanged in London yesterday; but, in New York, Silver was ¼ cent lower, at 83⅝ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88½ dollars. The Indian Council allotted ½ lakh of Bills on Madras at the previous rate of 1s. 2 21-32d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 2 7-16d. Paris quotations also come unaltered. The weekly Specie shipments from London to India consisted of £220,000 in Silver to Bombay.

The Bank of England weekly return issued in London yesterday showed that the Bank's Reserve had fallen off by one per cent. during the week, making it stand at 50 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2 per cent. and the market rates of discount at 1 per cent. on short London Bills, and 2⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

Wednesday's Sales of Cotton in Liverpool were increased by 12,000 bales, making the total 15,000 bales. Yesterday the market closed quiet; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the total Sales having again been 12,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. Spot prices were quite unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 5 59-64d. for September and September-October deliveries, and 4 1-32d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

The New York Cotton Market was virtually unchanged yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands having remained at 7 3-16 cents, while December Futures were one point higher, at 7·34 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales; and the early arrivals of the new crop this season compare as follows with those of the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890
Thursday's Receipts..	9,000	17,000	22,000
Five days' do.	38,000	85,000	106,000
Since 1st Sept.	43,000	118,000	182,000

Here, we have had another blank day in Cotton, not a single purchase having been made, either for export or local consumption. The tone of the market has been quiet, but prices are unchanged.

WHEAT has been neglected to a great extent by shippers, few transactions having been reported; prices, however, are unaltered in a quiet market.

SEEDS have been steady at previous quotations for all descriptions, business having been upon a moderate scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	895 bales.
Wheat	12,297 cwts.
Linseed	915 "
Rapeseed	4,011 "
Castorseed	965 "
Rice	1,729 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and the demand for September-October shipment has not improved. A late February loading steamer has been fixed at 17s. 6d. per ton, for one picked port.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand, and remained at that level all day, with a very limited enquiry from remitters; and for forward business, 1s. 2 21-32d. was named from the 15th December onwards, a moderate amount being placed. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2⅝d. for September delivery, and 1s. 2⅝d. for the new year have been the rates, at which we have heard of a moderate amount being done, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 19-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 2⅝d. "
Francs do.	1·55½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady in tone, and Fours have advanced slightly on last evening's closing quotations. 101½ being now the price for Money, and 103⅜ for Account. 101½ is named for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been dull and almost without movement, the only change in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas and Mazockjee Petit Mill shares, and in Muzmar Press scrip.

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 11.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—(Choral).—Agutter in G.—Hymns 259, 318 and 236.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday school.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 238,

...Y ARMY ORDERS.

(...OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 9.

...mmander-in-Chief has been pleased ...ollowing appointment :—

...Staff—Major Blomfield, 2nd Battalion, ...re Fusiliers, to act as Deputy Assistant ...General, Bombay District, during the ab... Captain L. L. Steele, on leave.

...n-Major Flanagan, Medical Staff, in medi... charge of the Station Hospital, Kamptee, has been ...pointed to medical charge Station Hospital, Aden, *vice* Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Burnett, Medical Staff, tour expired.

Surgeon-Major Croly, Medical Staff, from General duty, Poona, to medical charge of Station Hospital, Kamptee, *vice* Surgeon-Major Flanagan, Medical Staff, transferred to Aden.

With the approval of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India the undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence :—Royal Artillery—Captain Anderson, Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, Poona Circle, to England, for nine months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—Medical Staff—Surgeon-Captain Marks, to remain in England, from 26th August, 1892, till embarkation for India on extension of leave granted him in Bombay Army Order No. 120, of 26th February, 1892.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Adjutant-General's Department—Colonel Curties, Assistant Adjutant-General, at head-quarters in India, from 30th August to 29th September, 1892, on private affairs, in extension of leave, granted in Army Order No. 392 of 5th ultimo.

Royal Artillery—2nd Lieutenant Burge, No. 15 Company, Western Division, to England, on private affairs, from 26th August, 1892, to date of arrival of his Company in England.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles Corps—Captain Willis, has been granted leave to remain in England for four months, on private affairs, in extension of leave granted him in Bombay Army Order No. 240 of 29th April, 1892; Honorary Surgeon W. McEvoy, out of India for six months, on medical certificate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant J. M. Henry, 1st B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, has been permitted to resign his commission.

Consequent on the resignation of the commission of Captain R. G. Walton, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, the following promotions will take place :—Lieutenant J. W. Smith has been promoted to Captain ; 2nd Lieutenant T. Tomlinson, promoted to Lieutenant ; and Mr. C. C. James appointed 2nd-Lieutenant.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Stevens, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, assumed command of the Deesa District and Station on the 5th instant, on the departure of Brigadier-General G. F. Boville to Simla, on 60 days' privilege leave.

Captain G. L. W. Grierson, 47th Field Battery, R. A., has been appointed to K Battery, R. H. A., *vice* Captain E. A. Lambert, at present on leave in England, promoted to be Major.

2nd-Lieutenant H. H. Tudor, No. 3 Company, Southern Division, R.A., is an applicant for transfer to a Field Battery.

2nd Lieutenant W. P. Haydon, 1st East Surrey Regiment is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

Military Department.—Colonel Sheiley has been appointed Superintendent of Army Clothing, Madras, vice Colonel LaTouche.

Lieutenant Baker, West India Regiment, and 2nd-Lieutenant Maclean, Northumberland Fusiliers, have been admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Leave has been granted to Major Grey, Deputy Commissioner, Burma, for one year ; to Major Sandys, Assistant Commissary-General, for one year ; to Captain Vaughan, Bengal Infantry, for one year ; to Captain Harris, Bengal Infantry, for one year ; to Major Jennings, Royal Engineers, for six months ; and to Lieutenant Baird, Bengal Infantry, for one year.

Colonels Edward Vibart and William LaTouche have been admitted to the Colonel's allowances.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Ferris has been permitted to retire from the service.

Marine Department.—Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve of the Indian Marine being in future designated as the Royal Indian Marine.

At the Court at Windsor in the Council, a memorial was read whereby a scheme, arranged between the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for India, was promulgated.

Her Majesty the Queen has graciously approved, of the following proposals:—That titles and rank of officers of the Indian Marine be as hereafter stated, their status being similar to that of officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, but senior to those officers in their respective rank. A Deputy Director to rank after Captain under three years' seniority ; Assistant Director, the same ; Commander rank after Commander ; first grade officers' title to be change d to Lieutenant and rank after Lieutenant ; second and third grade officers' title to be changed to Sub-Lieutenant to rank after Sub-Lieutenant; inspectors of machinery to rank after Fleet Engineer ; the Chief Engineer after Chief Engineer ; Engineer after Engineer ; and Assistant Engineer after Assistant Engineer.

The following Indian allowances have been sanctioned to be paid by the Admiralty to the officers of the Royal Navy serving in the ships in question :—Captain, two hundred and ninety-two pounds, Lieutenant in command of a fleet, Surgeon of a fleet, and an Engineer, one hundred and forty-six pounds ; Lieutenant, Sub-Lieutenant, Staff Surgeon, Staff Engineer, Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineer, and Assistant Paymaster, ninety-one pounds and five shillings ; and a Warrant Officer, thirty-six pounds and ten shillings.

The following will be the pay of the Indian Marine Officers, employed on these ships :—Lieutenant, under three years, one hundred and fifty rupees, per mensem ; over three years, two hundred rupees ; over six years, two hundred and fifty rupees ; allowances when in charge of stores, thirty rupees ; Sub-Lieutenant, late second grade, one hundred and twenty-five rupees; Sub-Lieutenant, late third grade, one hundred rupees ; Engineer, under four years, one hundred and seventy-five rupees ; Engineer, over four years, two hundred rupees ; Engineer, over eight years, two hundred and fifty rupees ; Assistant Engineer, from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty rupees. The officers will also be paid by the Indian Government the Indian allowances laid down in clause two, provided the total pay and allowances do not exceed that drawn by officers of the Royal Navy of corresponding rank and on board these vessels. The foregoing regulations come into force when the ships are put into commission. It is also decided that first grade officers of the Indian Marine of eight years seniority rank with but after Lieutenants of Royal Navy of similar seniority.

The following appointments have been made :—To be Sub-Lieutenants—The Hon'ble Edward Boyle, and Messrs. Anthony Hamilton, and George Macfarlane.

Public Works Department.—Mr. Buyers has been permitted to retire from the service.

Finance Department.—Mr. Owens, Presidency Postmaster, has been granted privilege leave, Mr. Bennett officiating.

Foreign Department.—H. M. the Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate Sir Thomas Lawrence Seccomb Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; and the Decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on her Highness Maharani Sahib Chimnabai Gackwar and her Highness Lady Nundkooverbai Bhaygrut Singh Jareja, Ranee Saheb of Gondal.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Karl Prumler, Acting Consul-General, Austro-Hungary, at Bombay, *vice* Mr. Stockinger.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 9.

The Madras Government will remain at Ootacamund till November.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief goes to Bangalore on the 24th instant to distribute prizes at the Annual Southern India Rifle Meeting.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, SEPT. 8.

The Australian Lloyd's s.s. Achille, from Bombay, arrived here at midnight.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	38⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £27,600,000 ; decrease, £200,000 ; public deposits, £3,500,000 ; decrease, £200,000 ; other deposits, £31,700,000 ; increase, £100,000 ; other securities, £24,900,000 ; unchanged ; notes and gold, £17,800,000 ; unchanged. The Bank's reserve is 50 per cent. of the liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

10 p.m.	76·6

FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 9.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m.	80·2
2 p.m.	80·2
4 p.m.	81·7

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 19.

ROCHEFOUCAULD had evidently some experience of human nature when he said "Philosophy triumphs easily over past and over future evils, but present evils triumph over Philosophy." Perhaps he had noticed the sullen looks of disappointed students after a distribution of prizes ; or perhaps he had seen a change of Ministry, and remarked the grumpy faces of the politicians, whose merits were not recognized by an elevation to a post of honour. Something of the kind must have taught him the rarity of actual Philosophy. To carry out our theories when face to face with the present is so much more difficult than to be liberal in endowing schemes in the far future, or to be radically disdainful of honours in the dim distance. In reviewing the week's list of Cabinet appointments many a politician's philosophy was put to the test. X, Y, and Z each felt himself so exactly suited to be First Lord, or Junior Lord or Under-Secretary, but, *que voulez vous* one may count on anything but the vagaries of diplomacy. And so the disappointed ones begin at once to find urgent reasons why they should have declined the honours if they had been offered to them. The temperament of one leads him to remain always in the opposition, the convictions of the second are entirely opposed to the duties of office, the age of the third makes it impossible for him to undertake a share of the administration ; and so on with their make-believe philosophy, they exclaim,

> Oh what is praise, pomp, glory, joy but so
> As shine by fountains, bubbles, flowers, or snow.

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The ladies' quarters in the House of Commons were never so crowded as last week. The Speaker's gallery should have been of amazing proportions to hold all who applied for seats. Amongst those who listened to the opening of the debate were Princess Mary and Princess May of Teck, Mrs. Gladstone and her daughter, Countess Spencer, Miss Balfour, and Lady Wimbourne. One of the first reforms women should exact from this Parliament which glories in its re-actionary programme, is the demolition of the gilded screen behind which they strain and gape to catch a sight or sound of the proceedings below. The objection to this change is that ladies are restless, and the *frou frou* of their garments disturbs the serenity of the orators below, but to wear rustling skirts might be made illegal inside the precincts of Parliament ; and presently there would be invented a costume of soft texture and clinging form which Worth in a moment of enthusiasm would dedicate *a la femme legislative d' Angleterre.*

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The hygienic movement which has caused a revolution from basement to attic in housekeeping of late years, has created a want for an intelligent order of service, which might have been dispensed with under the simple ways of our grandparents, but which is absolutely necessary with the complicated scientific mechanisms applied to houses of the present day. The old style of uneducated labour plays havoc in an establishment fitted with the delicate appliances essential to our modern luxurious ideas of health and comfort. Patent drains and water taps, ventilating shafts and electric switches, heating and cooling machinery, require nicer handling in those who have charge of cleaning and working them, than can be rationally expected from unskilled and unintellectual workers.

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In no part of the house is the change of system in greater need of skilled interpretation than in the nursery. The delightful old motherly nurse who coddled and crooned us successfully, but unscientifically through our babyhood is a thing of the past. She is impossible in a nursery where systematic hygiene is carried out by the aid of hot and cold air pipes, geyser boilers, and electric lighting. But however anxious parents may be to bring up their children on the best principles, there is a decided objection on their part to replace the gentle old foster-mother by a young person from the board school whose qualifications might be summed up in a smattering of chemistry, domestic economy, and hygiene gathered from a handbook or a lecture, an insatiable appetite for novelettes, smart costumes, and the other good things of life, added to an unlimited faculty for flirtation. The result of the exchange from the care of the loving old nurse to such a damsel is likely to entail discomforts to the baby not compensated by his enjoyment of scientific air-pumps and mechanical swinging cradles. Happily educated women have seized the opportunity that thus offers ; and in September they will open the "Norland Institute," which, by training ladies as children's nurses on Froebelian principles will supply the double want of trustworthy intelligent nurses, and at the same time create a new line of remunerative employment for the vast numbers of gentlewomen, whose circumstances do not enable them to undergo the long course of professional training now essential to a successful educational career ; even when they are endowed with sufficiently good intellectual abilities. According to the prospectus, the scheme of training extends over nine months, three of which are spent in the Institute, No. 9, Norland Place, Holland Park Gardens, where practical lessons will be given in needlework—cutting out and mending simple garments for children under seven years of age—in cookery—the making of simple puddings, beef tea, and porridge—in washing light woollen garments, silk stockings, and laces—in hygiene—ventilation, warmth, cleanliness, simple remedies for cuts, burns, sprains, &c., and in the Froebelian system of combining teaching with play.

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The second period of three months will be passed in a hospital, where the probationer will learn to attend to her little charges in sickness or convalescence, and to make herself useful in the little details of nurse tending which even in the healthiest nursery are sooner or later required.

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The last three months of the probationer's training will be spent in some institution for children or in a family where she will be expected to put into practice the lessons she has been taught. The salary which the "Norland Institute" expects its nurses to receive is £30 for the first year, and an increase of £2 per annum until the end of their fifth year of service, when as certificated Private Nurse of the "Norland Institute," she will be independent of the Institute, and entitled to ask for a considerable increase of salary.

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Ladies wishing to be trained in nursery duties can enter the Institute in September, January, or April—the fees for the full term of nine months being £36, which, besides board and washing, includes uniform and the necessary expenses at the hospital.

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In September another undertaking—a new paper called the *Young Woman*—will be started for thoughtful young women, and among its list of contributors are the names of the Countess of Aberdeen, Archdeacon Farrar, Annie S. Swan, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Billington, and Mr. W. T. Stead. The paper will appear monthly and cost. threepence, and if there is need or room for a special organ for thoughtful young women the names of the writers on its staff should ensure its success ; but to ordinary minds it would seem that if ladies' papers have too much frivolous matter thoughtful young women might supply their need of strong serious reading from the magazines written for the general public suited to minds and means of every variety.

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With the object of providing healthy, respectable, social reading for the masses, Mr. Arthur C. Pearson, has started a new paper, entitled "Pearson's Society News." The distinguishing features of what Mr. Pearson himself would call his "last baby" is a blue frock and cream-coloured petticoat, or in common-sense talk, the new paper has a bright blue cover and is printed in triple columns on yellow tinted paper. A new and attractive feature of its pages, is the plan of having the title or matter of the paragraph in an italicized side note. The news is well mixed—the Court, the Commons, and the *Canaille* Dockers, it is taking turn about in interesting the very mixed public for whom it proposes to cater. A serial story is also included in its programme, but in order to supply the readers with their money's worth of fiction it is printed in rather small type which many people will find less pleasant, than to be given a smaller quantity of matter, in larger compass.

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The last volume of the Victoria Library for Gentlewomen (Messrs. Henry and Company), 6s. is written by Mrs. Talbot Coke, and is called the "Gentlewoman at Home." Mrs. Talbot Coke who for many years has been decorative adviser to the readers of various papers, has in a roving life acquired much experience of making the best of the materials at hand, and with the assistance of Musharabeyah screens and Indian phoolkaris quickly transforms a commonplace looking hired villa, or an unbeautiful suite of country apartments into a thing of beauty, and a joy if not for ever at least during the term of her sojourn. In the course of her wanderings Mrs. Talbot Coke has seen many splendid places which she describes for the benefit of her readers ; and though it is hard to agree entirely with her schemes of decoration which seem to be too much of the makeshift order of things to be useful in permanently-established houses, one must acknowledge that she makes good suggestions, and that her book which is pleasantly written would undoubtedly be found useful in many ways to people who are far away from art decorators or to those who like her have to make the best of a life of constant removals.

***

Lady Henry Somerset, who represented the British Women's Temperance Association at the Congress in the United States, will shortly leave England for a tour in India. She is going out as a delegate of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, and she will lecture in support of its objects to both the Natives and the European residents.

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A lady doctor, Miss Annette Benson, M.B., B.S., a former student of the London School of Medicine for Women, and lately Clinical Assistant to the Paddington Infirmary, has just been appointed resident Medical Officer to the Victoria Hospital for Children at Hull.

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During these days when Oxford is crowded by the enthusiastic members of the University Extension Movement, the little volume of *Verses to Orator* reprinted from the Oxford Magazine comes out specially *a propos*. An under graduate's moan for his departed joys—for the liberty to walk in his own garden unmolested by crowds of new faces—for the humble comfort of being waited on by his own scout is put into words under the title of

DISENCHANTED.

They told me Oxford in the Song
A place of Solitude and peace is ;
They told me so—they told me wrong ;
For every train imports a throng
Of sisters, cousins, aunts, and nieces
Who crowd the streets, who storm the schools,
With love of lectures still unsated !
They're subject to no kind of rules,
And can't be proctorised or gated.

'Neath auspices majestical,
Their guide some Principal or Warden,
From morn to eve they throng the Hall,
And all day long they "do" the gardens.
Upon one's own peculiar haunts
They rudely prey—O times, O manners !
They strum "the Pirates of Penzance"
On the under graduates Pianners.

The Bursar entertains about
A score of feminine relations
Whilst I invoke my absent scout,
And hope in vain my humble rations.
If this be Oxford in the Vac.,
When all her sons afar are scattered,
If this be peace, then give me back
The Torpid wine, the tea-tray battered.

THE BOMBAY RUGBY TEAM FOR CALCUTTA.

SINCE the members of our local Gymkhana took the initiative two years ago in organising and resuscitating the Rugby Game in Bombay, the popular hold it has taken upon the public has naturally afforded conclusive evidence of its flourishing condition. The victory which Bombay scored over Calcutta last year in the struggle for the Calcutta Union Challenge Cup was proof of this. But unfortunately many of the Bombay men, who have qualified for the game, have been unable to obtain leave for the meeting against Calcutta this year. It will, therefore, be doubtful whether the constitution, which left the Victoria Terminus by the mail last night for the Eastern Capital, will be able to cope with the determined opposition they will certainly encounter. The conflicting elements of the present season have not augured favourably for our representatives, and the result of "the clash of arms" upon the distant arena will be anxiously awaited. Amongst the team we only notice Walpole and Watling, who took a prominent part in the stiff contest for the trophy last year. The rest, no doubt, have an honest desire to justify the confidence of their selection, and it is to be hoped they will not give way before veteran foes when they appear before the Calcutta public on Tuesday in a preliminary encounter. It is mainly to the indefatigable perseverance of Mr. A. Walpole, who captains the team, and is as graceful and splendid a football player as ever took command in a match, that the players have attained their present efficiency. It is hoped that the importance of the contest, as well as the ambition to maintain the reputation of last year's victory, will have a galvanic effect upon their nerves to avert defeat. The "A good beginning is half the battle" should serve as a motto, and with the splendid possibilities of a combined game all opposition will be completely non-plussed. One drawback which minimises their chances somewhat this year is their comparative lightness with that of the former players. But this disadvantage may be obviated if they carry out the play on the lines of their captain's coaching. It is the display of generalship that decides a battle, and if the Bombay men seize the opportunities in the earlier stages of the game they will lessen the chances of being beaten. In considering the positions on the field the full-back is a very essential post, and Mr. J. H. St. John has been selected to defend the Bombay colors. Donaldson, Walpole, and Ruck-Keene fill the important positions of three-quarter backs, where their ability of accurate passing will be brought into play. The half-backs are Sutherland and Roberts, whose duties are to pass the ball to the three-quarter backs with accuracy and celerity. Another duty is to throw the ball in from touch, and if judiciously done many advantages may be secured. It is the forward brigade who have to bear the brunt of the battle. The tactics of following up and tackling their man should not be allowed to escape while stubbornly contested scrimmages are sometimes productive of decided advantages. It is difficult to form an opinion how Bombay will fare this season after their journey over 1,400 miles of country for three nights and two days. Their fatigue will, however, soon be forgotten by the hearty welcome and splendid hospitality which will be extended to them by the Bengal sporting clubs. The fifteen who started last night are:—Back—J. H. St. John ; three-quarter backs—J. W. E. Donaldson, A. Walpole, W. Ruck-Keene ; half backs—W. Sutherland, T. L. Roberts ; forwards—C. M. Moore, P. D. De Wilton, A. S. Capper, J. H. S. Murray, G. J. Z. Home, P. G. Clark, T. Payne Gallwey, F. W. Watling, and R. D. Bell. The absence of Mr. Marshall Reid and H. H. Tudor, who made a reputation and were vociferously cheered by the vast field of spectators for their superb playing on the Calcutta ground, will be keenly felt. The former, besides being a powerful and enthusiastic athlete, was a scientific player, and won his spurs in some of the international matches at home. The fine runs of Tudor, who could cover ground with marvellous rapidity, were performances which widely eclipsed the fleetness of any of their veteran foes, the Buffs. Though successfuly tackled and collared he seldom failed to get the ball out of the scrimmages and immediately took his flight for the coveted goal as the falcon when relieved of its hoodwink darts for its prey. But Walpole Donaldson and Ruck-Keene will competently fill the gap, while the form which the rest of the side have been displaying when the chances for a game was offered should set at rest any misgivings when the representatives of our worthy city face their opponents of yore in the struggle for supremacy.

REVIEWS.

THE fifth volume of Messrs. MacMillan and Co.'s very successful three and six-penny series of Dickens's Works, THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOPS and MASTER HUMPHRY'S CLOCK has reached India, and we are enabled to renew our acquaintance with Quilp, the delightful and ever new Dick Swiveller, and follow the thread of Little Nell's weired and tragic childhood to her sad and too pathetic end, that climax of sorrow which the author felt almost as vividly as if she were a real daughter of his own, endeared as she was to him by many a day's companionship. Of her death—decided on late in the story at the suggestion of Mr. Forster, as Charles Dickens the younger tells us in his preface—the authors wrote to George Cattermole, then illustrating the Little Nell portion of the Old Curiosity Shop. "I am breaking my heart over this story, and cannot bear to finish it, I am for a time being nearly dead with work and grief for the loss of my child." This should silence those critics who insist that Dickens's pathos was stagey and exaggerated. The Marchioness Sally Brass, the devoted Kit Nubbles, Mrs. Jarley come before us again as old friends. For the younger generation who get this new opportunity of reading Dickens for the first time what a treat is given to them ! The illustrations are, as in the other volumes of this series, copies of the old delightful originals.

LABORIOUS DAYS is the title chosen by an author too modest to affix his name, for a brief sketch of the chief works of Sir Charles Elliott from the outset of his Indian career to the present time. The latter portion of these years is for obvious reasons lightly touched on. The author dedicates his book to Lady Elliott. He shows a keen appreciation of the untiring energy of Sir Charles Elliott, and he ventures to think that the life-story told in this little book will not be without its effect on the formation of character. He is more lucky than many authors, for as he mentions in his preface, he is indebted to Rai Bahadur Jaiprankas Lal, C. I. E., Diwan of the Dumraon Raj, for a subscription guaranteeing him against pecuniary loss in the publication of the volume. The book takes first the history of Unao, a district near Lucknow, of which Sir Charles Elliott was Deputy Commissioner, and the history and tradition of which he was determined to preserve from oblivion. The romance and interest of this history is carefully pointed out. Then comes a review of the Hoshangabad Settlement, a work which again earned praise and promotion for Sir Charles Elliott for the ability and discretion with which it was carried out. The Famine Commission gave him yet another, and a more difficult task, and here again the author but repeats the dictum of Government in pointing out that he was not found wanting. Assam was the next step in the ladder, and the Finance Committee later on gave Sir Charles Elliott, and his coadjutors, work for nine months of a heavy and absorbing nature. From being Finance Minister to the Administration of Bengal the author follows Sir Charles Elliott, appreciating his power of work, and the capacity and energy with which he faces every difficulty. An appendix to the volume gives the principal addresses delivered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on various interesting occasions.

THE British market is not the only one in which of recent years the Celestial tea-growers are finding themselves rapidly displaced by the more enterprising "foreign devils." In Russia, where Chinese teas have hitherto been preferred to those of India and Ceylon, their supremacy is seriously threatened by the new tea plantations in Transcaucasia and Transcaspia, which are said to be giving excellent results. As a consequence, there is likely to be an estimated falling off in the exports from Hankow to Odessa this season of over 7,000,000 lbs.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

AWAY from London at last—a hundred and fifty miles away. Looking out of the window where I am sitting, I see a sloping lawn in front, trees on the right, a head of water formed by damming a stream on the left, a water mill below, with its great wheel groaning as it goes, two or three houses beyond the lawn, and between the houses a triangular slice of the sea, with a sailing vessel right in the middle of it. The sky is half cloud, half clear ; the wind is fresh ; the people with the Norfolk dialect, which is not surprising in that county. They are a people remarkable among other things for their clear, bright eyes. Nowhere have I seen a folk with such beautiful eyes. On the beach there are six-and-twenty tents in a row under the cliff for bathing machines. This means that there are six-and-twenty families staying in the place, which will hold no more. My own village of Hampstead sends eight of these, but we do not know each other, and so it does not matter. The other eighteen are divided between the five continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia, not counting the isles. There are, I should say, an average of four children to each family. There are two general shops, where everything is sold. There are also four or five fishing boats, and twice that number of fishermen, but at present they are not trying to catch anything. The only sport of the place is shrimping, with a net on a pole driven before you as you wade along up to your middle. I am not a sportsman myself. They are building new houses, one is sorry to observe. Cowper knew the place and loved it. The butcher drives round in a cart form a neighbouring village ; he mostly leaves behind him a piece of that toothsome and delicious joint, neck of mutton. It is, in fact, low living and high thinking.

In the village there is only one remarkable object, always excepting the seashore. This is the church. Everybody knows how rich in churches is the county of Norfolk ; there is certainly no other county which can boast so many magnificent churches. I think of King's Lynn, of Swasham, of Cley-by-the-Sea, all in the north of Norfolk. This part is equally rich. Now, making the rough guess of one who has little knowledge of architecture, it was in the fourteenth century that they replaced the former church here, which was small and unpretending, with a great and splendid structure. Not far off stood an Abbey, which possessed a miracle-working piece of the True Cross. Therefore, it was very rich and prosperous ; perhaps the monks helped. Anyway, a very fine church was built—and then—nobody knows how or when it happened, but the church is a ruin. How it became ruinous—whether its roof fell in or was burned, nobody knows at all. There it is a wreck and a ruin—with only a fragment of tracery here and there, the spring of a noble chancel arch, a piece of the tower. A square bit of the nave has been put up again, and converted into a mean and ugly church. Probably it was done towards the end of the seventeenth century, but nobody knows. They have got a crippled and ancient sexton, who shows the place, but he knows nothing ; yet he is certainly old enough to remember a time so recent as the fourteenth century. The guide-book, in despair, pretends that there is nothing at all to be seen at this village, and says nothing about the ruin. He is a person of very limited imagination, or he would have made a very interesting story out of this ruin. For instance, one immediately occurs to me. I should call it "Sir Christopher's Curse." Now, given a ruined church, total oblivion of its past, and this title, anybody could construct a story.

Some time ago I was startled by receiving a telegram from Philadelphia asking me if I had a younger brother, aged twenty-five, wandering about the United States. I telegraphed back to the effect that I had no such younger brother. In due course there followed newspapers describing how a young gentleman of prepossessing appearance—I was glad to hear so much at any rate, one would not choose for an imposter an ugly creature—appeared in Philadelphia stating that he was my younger brother, that he had left England with £15,000 in his pocket—now if any brother of mine had ever possessed £15,000 he would most certainly have stayed in the old country—that he had lost this money in a mining scheme and was penniless ; that he was going on to New York, and thence home again. "I expect," said my younger brother at this point of his artless tale, "that Walter will give me a scolding." Oh ! no—no ; not at all—he should have been welcomed with the fatted calf—this younger brother. I would even have forgiven myself for not borrowing some of that £15,000 before he went to Brazil. He borrowed money right and left in Philadelphia, where the folk preserve their ancient freshness and faith. Then my telegram arrived, and he was fain to disappear. But such genius only conceals itself for a time. He has now struck out a new line. He has become the son of "Mr. Mitchell," of Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co. He has been cut off by an angry parent with a shilling because he was stage struck, and he is penniless. But he has been identified as my (formerly) younger brother, and, it is sad to say, he seems to be doing poor business as Mitchell, Junior.

I am not a Roman Catholic, but I think that many of their minor observances and ancient customs are very pretty and significant. The blessing of the creatures, which used to be annually observed—has it been given up ?—the dance of the choristers in Seville Cathedral, the boy bishop, their miracle plays, their placing of every company, every craft, every town, and every nation under the fostering protection of some saint, all the allegorical ceremonies, which seem one thing and mean another, are pleasing to the allegorical mind. It is not everyone, mind you, that loves a parable. There was formerly a custom—perhaps it has now quite gone out—of consecrating the fingers. For instance, the right thum was dedicated to the First Person of the Trinity, and to the Virgin Mary ; the left thumb to our Lord and the Virgin Mary ; the right forefinger belonged to SS. Barnabas, John, and Paul ; the right second finger to SS. Simeon Cleophas, Tathideo, and Joseph, and so on. Some of the saints I know nothing about, as St. Tathideo and St. Leatus, but that is my ignorance. What is the meaning of the custom ? Plainly this, that a man, considering the sacredness of a hand altogether dedicated to the Heavenly Hierarchy, must not, cannot, do anything with that hand that is unworthy, or mean, or wicked, and as the hand does all, it is nothing less than the dedication and the consecration of the whole of our life and all our work, whatsoever the hand findeth to do.

Last week I recorded a silver wedding. This week I have assisted at a real wedding. This would hardly be worth chronicling, except for one little observation—call it a discovery—made during the service. It is this. The compilers of the marriage service, I am quite convinced, when they had arrived at a certain point, nudged each other. "Here," they said, "is a chance not to be neglected. We have got in the church, gathered together, not only bride and bridegroom, but a number of married people, old and young. Under the pretext of admonishing the newly-married pair, we will take the opportunity of reminding all these married people of their duties one towards the other. Excellent opportunity ! Admirable chance ! Occasion not to be thrown way !" So they did it. As like Peter, myself a married man, I listened with edification, so, I found, did my right-hand neighbour, who, in the porch, said to me : "Now I understand my duty plainly. No more braiding of the hair, sir—no more vain ornament of the person shall be allowed my wife in the future. Now that we know what ought to be done, it shall be done. Duty before everything ; I shall put my foot down this very day." We shall see.

I hope that every lady who reads this column will immediately write for the last report of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women. Its office is at 22, Berners-street. I wish that no woman ever had to work except at the things they like best. I think that the way in which middle-class people encourage their girls to rush into work for which they have no training and no vocation is disgraceful. I think that the man who neglects to make provision for his daughters when he can is a cruel and a selfish beast. I think that the good old middle-class plan, by which the brothers always recognised, without question, the duty of providing for the unmarried sisters, was right and proper. Why, it was a mark of the first step above the working man. I think that this abominable driving of women to take any work—any—at any pay—any—degrades the worker and degrades the employer. I think that nothing is so ruinous to the moral instincts as the consciousness of being sweated, unless it is the possession of the power of sweating—especially when, as in the case of a certain religious society, poor authors can be systematically sweated in the most sacred of all names. This humble bit of thinking submitted for what it is worth, let us return to the report. Half the grown-up women in this country, it says, work for their living. It seems incredible, but it is so stated. A third of the grown-up women who work are unmarried. This includes, of course, the hundreds of thousands who come and go—quite young girls—begin to work, and get married. The report tells working women what they can do. They can lecture on domestic science. This seems a very attractive field of work, and lecturers are said to be wanted. They can do all kinds of artistic work ; they can try shorthand and typing—a girl who can do both may command from 25s. to £3, or even £4 a week. They may become clerks and book-keepers ; they may try printing, hair-dressing, waiting, teaching, copying of all kinds, journalism, translating, dress-making, agencies of all kinds. They can try everything, in short. I sorrowfully admit the necessity of finding work for women. At the same time, let us not forget that every woman who finds a place in any one of the callings named in this report, except teaching and dress-making, puts a man out of place, sends him out of the country. Any considerable extension of woman's work means a sensible loss of men to the country. We cannot afford that loss. It also means a sensible decrease of population in the future. This also we cannot afford, and if the thing spreads, as it threatens to do, over the whole of the civilised world, we shall before long, I suppose, be overrun by Russia first and by China next. For there is one thing which has never been proposed as women's work—to put on the harness of war and go forth to fight.

My dear young middle-class brother—fond young father—hasten to endow that lovely child of yours. Can you bear to think how this tender blossom, this delicate flower, may have to go out, at the age of eighteen, among the sweaters and the sharks ? Let me implore you (I believe, I implore you once a year ; but one must go on hammering and entreating ; one must become a bore—an importunate bore)—let me once more implore you to endow your daughter. For sixpence you can buy the Postal Guide ; at certain pages you will find all the information you require. You will there learn for how much money down you can get a deferred annuity to begin when the girl is twenty, twenty-five, or thirty—the former for choice. You can spread this payment over several years, as many as you please, securing an annuity of £1, say, from time to time. If you can give her £30 a year only—12s. a week—it may make all the difference to her. With that tiny income she can afford to wait and choose ; she can refuse to be sweated. As she sits upon your knee and laughs in your face, think of her future. Remember that she will grow up and will require food and clothing, and go—buy that Postal Guide—and secure her future.

You know that delightful question : "What would you do if you had a million ?" It is delightful because it fills one with such a sense of power. What would one do with it ? The desire of power is not only the dominant passion of women, and Chaucer taught us, but it is also, I am quite sure, the dominant passion of men. We all want to be in authority. Why do we want money ? We could not eat or drink more ; we could not do anything essential more than we do at present. But money confers power, and power confers respect, and respect confers dignity, and the man of dignity is believed to be the happiest person in the world. I believe he is, if he has enough dignity. Well, I could never get any dignity worth naming, because my life is wholly spent among people too young to be dignified—people always wanting things—they want each other very badly—they want enough to marry upon—they want to achieve greatness. They cannot yet be persons of dignity. Thereupon I should have to give away most of the money if I were a millionaire. And, as at present minded, I should give all to the endowment of a College of Physicians for investigating one disease after another until they had succeeded in curing it. The first disease which I should recommend them to investigate would be that form of asthma which arrives regularly, though never invited, with the breath of the summer, the fragrance of the wild flowers, the scent of the hay, and the sweet country air ; comes to poison a holiday ; comes to make a man fight for breath the whole night through ; forbids him to walk ; keeps him in the house ; and fills his room with abominable stinks of burning powders and stramonium cigarettes. I haven't got far as yet towards the piling up of that million. But come—there are are plenty of asthmatics in the world ; I know thirty at least ; let us all agree to subscribe and endow that college with a million. I will give half a sovereign if one millionth nine hundred thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine others will also give half a sovereign, so that before long we may run and jump with the rest and never know that we have a breathing apparatus at all. True health, you know, means complete unconsciousness of the limbs and the machinery.

COLLEGES IN BENGAL AND BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The remark of the *Pioneer*, in the article which you republish this morning, that the colleges of the Bombay Presidency have no official supervision, as compared with the colleges of Bengal and Madras, appears to be correct. I am not able to speak with authority in regard to Madras, but in Bengal it is a part of the regular official duty of Sir Alfred Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, to visit each college in turn, and to confer with the collegiate staff, and discuss with them face to face the events of the academical year. In this personal intercourse difficulties are smoothed away, and a clear understanding arrived at, and Sir Alfred Croft is able to advise Sir Charles Elliot on all educational questions that arise, with confidence based upon an intimate personal acquaintance with the men and affairs concerned. In Bombay, I understand that Mr. Chatfield never visits the colleges and knows nothing about their doings or life, save through the medium—oftentimes a very delusive medium—of official reports.

There is another great contrast between Bengal and Bombay. In Calcutta Sir Alfred Croft is the life and soul of the various educational committees of the University, always ready with information and carefully formed views to guide or check his less well informed colleagues. In this way he acts as a link and interpreter between Government and the University. In Bombay Mr. Chatfield seems to hold aloof altogether from all University proceedings, never even attending the annual Convocation. I am informed that the Director of Public Instruction here has never been within the walls of the University for the last ten years, which seems to me much as if the Bishop of Bombay were never to enter the Cathedral for the same period of time. The Director of Public Instruction is the ex-officio link between Government and the University, but if the link won't work, it is no wonder if the two bodies draw apart, and misunderstanding and estrangements bordering on hostility arise. Mr. Principal Oxenham does his best to fill the deserted post, but, praiseworthy and valuable as his efforts undoubtedly are, he cannot, of course, speak with the authority of the head of the department, who has access to the best official information, and enjoys the direct ear of Government. I do not find anyone able to tell me why this peculiar state of affairs appears to be considered quite natural and unavoidable in Bombay. When Sir Charles Elliott was last year threatened with a somewhat similar difficulty, he took the bull by the horns, laid down in detail what he considered to be the duties of

sation with your President is correctly repeated in your address, if your account of it be toned down a little and made more matter-of-fact; and if the following qualification be introduced in addition to those you will have gathered from the remarks I have already made.

The sum required within the next two years is, as you yourselves state, about three lakhs of rupees. To provide for a loan of this amount a simple arithmetical process will show that an annual income of Rs. 24,000 is necessary, while the cost of maintenance of the extended water-works and the drainage scheme may be ultimately taken at about Rs. 4,000 per annum more. Thus Rs. 28,000 is the sum that will be required to enable you to borrow 3 lakhs of rupees in the next two years, and afterwards maintain in order the improvements which that sum will enable you to effect. Of this sum you have already an income of Rs. 10,000, after making provision for that improvement in your educational arrangements and in the lighting of your town, to which I referred in my letter of the 22nd May last, and to which I shall allude presently; consequently there would thus remain a balance of about Rs. 18,000 to be provided. But it would not be necessary to provide this sum at once, and, indeed, for reasons to which I will presently refer, it is in my opinion very probable that it may not be necessary to raise so much by extra taxation at all. If I am not mistaken in my anticipations of the savings you can effect by the administrative reform in connection with octroi to which I will presently allude, then I am inclined to think that if you now so adjust your water rates as to secure to you selves an increased income of from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000 you will have done enough for the present at all events. You say in your address that I mentioned to Mr. Stanyon that the increase need be no more than Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000. I may have said so. As Mr. Stanyon has so reported to you, I doubtless did say so. But obviously the matter is one on which I could only speak with approximate correctness, because the exact figure will depend on the extent to which your income will be increased by the more efficient octroi administration which I shall recommend you to introduce. Gentlemen, you observe that the public of Jubbulpore are deeply interested in the subject of the water rate, and you express the hope that public anxiety will be allayed by my declaration on the subject. I, therefore, wish to emphatically and publicly assert what I have already stated to you officially in writing, that my chief object in urging on you the adoption of a water rate is to save the poor from the additional taxation which is inevitable if the sanitary defects of the town are to be removed. Let there be no misunderstanding on this point. I am here not as the advocate of taxation which can be avoided, but as the protector of the poor from taxation, which must be imposed, but which they are not able to meet. Any representations to the contrary effect which may have reached you, or been published, are untrue, and those who make them take on themselves a serious responsibility. It is distinctly in the interests of the poorer classes of Jubbulpore that a water rate carefully assessed, and limited so as to exclude the poor from its incidence, should be imposed, in preference to enhanced octroi rates, which press on rich and poor alike (but really press more hardly upon the poor than upon the rich); and in preference to a multiplicationu of vexatious bazaar taxes or wheel rates, which fall upon the petty trader and his customers. The enforcement of a proper water rate under such rules as the Nagpur rules has the further justification of equalising the anomalous distribution of the cost of the water which at present prevails in your town; but I put the first justification, namely, the protection of the poor from taxation as the chief motive in this matter. I have stated to you just now that I was in hopes that you might be saved from the necessity of raising by extra water taxation more than about one-fourth of the necessary Rs. 28,000. This is a point to which I beg your most careful attention. You have announced to me your intention of approaching the administration with proposals for a revision of the octroi schedule, and I have told you that so long as sound principles are not infringed I am prepared to consider such proposals. At the same time, I am most anxious that you should make an effort to increase the income from octroi by carefully overhauling the administration of the tax rather than by an alteration of the shedule. From a statement with which I furnished you in May last, you will have seen that while the receipts from octroi rose from Rs. 11,4,000 in 1888-89 to Rs. 1,57,000 in 1890-91 the refunds in the same period rose from Rs. 26,400 to Rs. 53,500; while a sum of Rs. 18,000—I believe I am correct in saying Rs. 18,000—was appropriated to payments of additional refunds at the end of the year. In other words while receipts increased by about 37 per cent. refunds increased by very nearly 200 per cent. Now, gentlemen, there were, I am aware some special reasons for an increase in refunds; but I greatly doubt that the reasons justify, or anything like justify, the great disparity which I point out between the results of the last few years. Jubbulpore is not the only town in which an extraordinary increase in octroi refunds has attracted my attention. In other cases inquiry has shown that a considerable portion of the increase was due to defective control over municipal servants; and my suspicion is that a portion of the increase of payments under the head of refunds in this municipality is due to a similar cause. I hold in my hand a statement of the Jubbulpore Octroi establishment, from which it appears that out of 35 officers employed in this branch of your administration, more than one-half, I think the precise number is 21, are more or less closely connected; while the superior offices of the Octroi staff are in the hands of near relatives. I do not want to go beyond the bare facts, from which each of us can draw the inferences which experience suggests; but I am within the bare facts when I say that the administration of octroi in this town has largely fallen into the hands of a confraternity of friends and relatives; and I am sorry I must further say that this is a matter which should have attracted your attention before this. As the responsible municipal administrators, as business men, and men not unacquainted with official requirements, you should before this have applied the obvious remedy. The necessary moves and changes should now be effected with all reasonable tenderness, indeed, for individuals; but the changes should be made without delay. I shall be glad if, with the help of the local authorities, you can make them without further intervention on my part; but in the last resort you may depend on my intervention, and then it may not be possible to treat individuals with the tenderness which I am now anxious should be exercised towards them. My wish is to reform the system, not to punish particular men. In other departments of the Administration I have set my face against close monopolies and cosy family parties; and I cannot consent to the existence of a different arrangement in the Jubbulpore Municipality. Now, gentlemen, judging from my experience of similar cases elsewhere, I shall not be surprised that one result of this necessary revision of the Octroi establishment will be an increase in your octroi income, without any addition to the burdens of the octroi taxpayers. I should not be astonished if the saving thus effected enabled you for the present, at all events, to keep down your requirements from water rates to the figure I have already mentioned. It is not necessary that I should pursue this topic any further; you must know as well as I do, that octroi administration depends for its efficiency on wakeful and constant supervision and close adherence to rule. When you give over the control of your business to a confraternity of friends and relatives you cannot rely on this supervision being always exercised, nor can you always look for the detection of abuses; though you may have your suspicions aroused by the anonymous letter-writer, to whose mostly spiteful and malicious communications such defective administrative arrangements as those I comment on, must lend a shade of colour or a grain of probability.

The next part of your address I have to comment on is where you are good enough to suggest that I should signalise my administration by a grant to your town of a large sum from Provincial funds. To encourage my liberality, with other people's money, you refer me to the recent action of the Government of the N.-W. Provinces in regard to the city of Benares. I am not in possession of the facts of the case you refer to; but assuming the facts to be as stated by you, I see a great difference between the circumstances of a rich Government and a great historic city in which the religious thoughts and associations of two hundred millions of people centre, and towards which private munificence has been prodigal of gifts; and the circumstances of a poor administration and a new though rising town, with no associations historic or religious and where, if trade flourishes, private purse strings are tightly knotted. There are in the Central Provinces poor municipalities, which can plead their poverty as reason for help from Provincial Revenues; and I have not altogether turned a deaf year to such pleadings. There may be cases in which the generosity of private donors has justified a concession from the Government. But, gentlemen, you are comparatively rich. You have within your limits men of wealth and leading, who can command the lakhs of which the Municipality is in search, and who should covet the distinction of being the benefactor of their fellow-citizens, and their buckler and defence against the threatened onset of the tax-collector.

I have now disposed of the chief points raised in this address, but before concluding, I would allude briefly to two matters which I have already brought to your notice in the letter of the 22nd May last, and which call for more attention at the hands of the Municipality than they have yet received. One of these is education. While the annual provincial contribution to education in this town is Rs. 50,000, the Municipality does not devote more than from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 to this object. Moreover, three-fourths of its contribution go to the support of English education, the boys who learn English being mostly the sons of the well-to-do trader, or the professional man, or the Government official; so that you spend your money chiefly on behalf of those who are well able to pay for their children's schooling, and but to a small extent on behalf of the children of the poor who cannot afford to pay. That is not as it ought to be, and I must press upon you the necessity for reform in this matter too. I think that the committee ought to spend at least 5 per cent. of its net income, or about Rs. 8,000 on education, and that at least two-thirds of this should be spent on vernacular primary education. I have no wish to discourage English education; far from it. The more a knowledge of English permeates the country, the better I shall be pleased; but the advantages of English education are now so well understood that people are willing to pay for it, if only they are allowed to do so. The vernacular education of the masses is, in my opinion, the primary object to be aimed at; and to that object the bulk of public funds should be devoted. I do not wish you to reduce the sum you now give to English education. I only ask you to do something for the children of the poor who are at present neglected.

The second matter I wish to notice is the lighting of your town. It can hardly be said that your town is lighted at all at present. On the lights of your town, you spend Rs. 150 a year; that is not much more than any one of us spends in the lighting of his private house. Public safety as well as public convenience demands a reform in this respect. It is a matter for the consideration of the Municipality, what shape the lighting scheme should take; and whether you might not employ electricity as an illuminant. Here again is an opportunity for the munificence of some public spirited citizen who may desire to link his name with an advanced project of Municipal improvements.

Gentlemen, I fear I have detained you longer than I ought to have done; but I have thought it right to acknowledge the frankness of your address by an equally frank exposition of my own views, and the motives of my action in the several points you have brought to my notice. I may have in some respects spoken more frankly to you than you expected, or than has been the custom. But I hold that it is not by exchanging mere complimentary phrases that the solid foundations of mutual knowledge and mutual respect are laid and cemented. I am glad to think with you that we now understand each other, that our differences have been removed, and that we are now of one mind as to what has to be done and how we are to do it. I trust that on my next visit I shall be able to compliment you on the progress you, I hope, well meantime make, and that I shall be able to praise where now I have been forced to criticise your proceedings.

THE "HARRIS" FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL TIES.

WORCESTER REGT. (1ST TEAM) *vs.* K. O. YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

THE first match in the Semi-final ties was played off on Thursday evening, the contending teams being the 1st team of the Worcestershire Regiment and the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry from Bombay. It was the best match that has so far been witnessed during the Tournament, and resulted in a win for the Worcesters by one goal to nil. The Yorkshires had an easy chance of kicking a goal, but they let the chance go, and subsequently when the Worcester goal-keeper was being mauled it was thought the Yorkshires would score, but they failed to equalise matters. His Excellency the Governor was present to witness the play. The Worcester first team, by their victory, have secured a place in the final tie. The sides were made up thus:—

Worcester Regiment.—Goal Drummer Webb, Backs—Ptes. Hall and Hison; Half-Backs—Lce. Corpl. Lambert and Privates Wall and Allen; Right Wing Forwards—Ptes. Merrick and Osborne; Centre forward—Lce. Corpl. Grady; Left Wing fowards—Ptes. Parker and Kitchen.

K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry.—Goal—Pte Taylor (Captain); Backs—Pte Grocott and Barrett; Half Backs—Ptes. Goff, Burns, and Sergt-Instr Lawton; Right Wing—Pte Ibbetson and Corporal Wright; Centre Forward—Sergeant Lodge; Left Wing—Pte Cullen and Pte. Green.

The two teams were applauded as they entered the field. The game started punctually at 5 o'clock. The Worcesters having lost the toss played against the wind for the first half time. Soon after the kick-off the ball was taken down to the Worcester goal at the north end where it passed out behind the goal line. After some even play the Yorkshires got possession of the ball from a throw in near the centre of the ground, and taking it down their right wing worked it upto the Worcester goal, but they did not score. The Yorkshires pressed their attack, but the Worcester goal-keeper was equal to the occasion and saved a goal in splendid fashion. The Worcesters then got the ball, away from its dangerous position and passing it very prettily carried it down to the other end of the ground. The Yorkshire goal-keeper went out to seize the ball, but one of his own teams when close up to him rolled over it and then the Worcesters had nothing to prevent them from scoring. The Worcesters scored their first goal within ten minutes of the start. During the next ten minutes each goal was assailed in turn, the pretty manner in which the Worcesters took the ball up their right wing being much admired. The game was then interrupted for a brief period owing to one of the Yorkshire men having been injured. He, however picked himself up and the game continued. The Yorkshires were making a strong attack on the Worcester goal when the whistle sounded.

Sides being changed, the Yorkshires kicked off and five minutes afterwards an appeal for "hands" being given in their favour they were allowed a free kick. The ball was kicked right up to the goal, but was splendidly fisted out by the goal-keeper amid the plaudits of the spectators. The Yorkshire goal-keeper was now called upon to do some hard work and he twice saved his goal in splendid style. The Yorkshires then made a desperate attack on their opponents' goal and an exciting scramble for the ball took place right in front and within a few feet of the Worcester goal. The goal-keeper seized the ball, was knocked down and badly mauled. He, however, would not let go his hold though there were about ten men or more on him. Eventually the ball was got away, taken down to the Yorkshire territory, but it was soon returned to the South end where the Yorkshires secured a coroner off a free kick. But nothing came of this, and the whistle sounded soon afterwards, leaving the Worcesters winners by one goal to *Nil.*—*Deccan Herald.*

THE KATHIAWAR DACOITS.

ON Tuesday, just about sunset, says the *Kathiawar Times*, while the Office Establishment of Mr. O'Connor, the Police Superintendent of the Jamnagar State, was proceeding with records, &c., from Wadala to Pardhari, it was met by Walla Namori and eight other dacoits between Jhilaria of Khirasra Taluka and Itala of Dhrole State, at the most about 20 miles from Rajkot. They looted it (the Superintendent's party ?) set fire to the boxes of records, and carried off three guns and thirty cartridges, &c.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr E H Man, England
Mr and Mrs J Watkins, Australia
Mr R Park, Singapore
Lieut and Mrs C Hodgkins, R A, Cawnpore
* Mr H J Landon, Karachi
* Lieut F Walker, R M F, Satara
* Mr R W L Toors, Cawnpore
* Major C Blomfield, Poona
Mr A E Abbott, England
Surgn Lt-Col J L y o n s, Poona
Mr P Morris, Poona
Mr E M Pratt C S, Tanna
Mr and Mrs T Harwood, Cawnpore
Mr C E O'Shea, Khandalla
Miss O'Shea, do
* Mr R T Middleton, England
* Lieut and Mrs Hudson, B S C, Hyderabad Deccan
Dr M Barnhart, M D, Bombay
Mr C Yordlinger, do
Mr and Mrs J Neilson, do
Mr F Wood, do
Lieut C M Cockcraft, S C, Bombay
Mr M Breslauer, Bombay
Mr C R Brendon, do
Mr F F Pickard, R I M, do
Mr G W Terry, do
Mr A E Ladd, do
Lieut L Mathias, S C, do
Mr W F Hamilton, do
Mr J M Heyn, do
Mr H J Miles, do
Mr W H Marks, do
Mr T Anderson, R I M, Bombay
Mr J J Gazdur, B L, Bombay
Mr L Von Bibra, Bombay

Residents left during the week marked thus (*)

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Alexander, H N
Abbold, W L
Bulkley, Mrs
Burnell, J B
Bud, G F
Brants, R
Bexfield, J
Barboza, A
Baumgartner
Basset, E
Brighton, T D
Bulkan
Bernot, F
Chuk, H
Charles C
Clarke, F
Collins, J O
Cozenenve, L
Churchward
Clair, F H, Mrs
Dware, Miss
Dsilva, J
Davidson, E, Miss
Esenhoier, F K
Fies, J
Faulker
Ferooo, J
Greathead, C
Gerwin, Mrs
Hille, R
Horlager, H
Hamilton, A S
Hill, T C
Hudson, R, Dr
Jeffroes, W F
Jones, A B, Mrs
Jeuts, A
Jackinson, J
James, C Miss
Kelly, E H, Dr
Koch, G
Kemmerling, M
Lemarchand, G H
Lendore, R H
Lawrence, C L
Larkin, E, Sergt-Major
Lascelles, F H
McPhee
Marinbuck, J
McDonald, W J
Mitchell, Geo
Martin, F
Mansfield, E
Macpherson, T
Mayhew, C J
Naylor, A M
Nolan, A H, Mrs
Newmann, H J
Norfur, A
Newcomn, P
Owen, W S
Phillips, F A
Preston, S, Mbs
Prestly
Potts, S
Peck, G, Lieut
Roland, J
Roy, A
Rawbone, A J
Royal, B, Madame
Rufener, F
Rice, W
Roza, S M
Rayan, M, Mrs.
Rich, J
Remington, E, Mrs
Stebbing, A E, Capt
Sukilmare, S
Scott
Somial
Spitzel, L
Skegemar, E A, Mrs
Surgn
Tellicoe, W E
Von Kugalman, Herr
Vuker, W
Vorard
Watkins, J
Withamson, Mrs
White, Dara, Mrs
Wilkin, C F

A CORRESPONDENT a few days ago drew attention to the remarkable fact that at the last examination for the Indian Civil Service there were barely as many competitors as there were appointments. This result, says the *Pioneer*, is no doubt partly due to the raising of the age, but that cause would hardly produce so marked an effect unless assisted by the depreciated rupee. There is an immense difference between a 1s. 10d. or even 1s. 6d. rupee, and one which is valued at something over 1s. 2d., with the probability of a further fall to one shilling or ten-pence. Furlough pay in sterling after a certain length of service and the pension of £1,000 a year have their attractions no doubt; but a civilian, who probably enters the Service with the idea of giving hostages to fortune in the shape of a family, looks askance at the prospect now before him. How are his home remittances to be made when the time comes to educate his children? What will his savings be worth—if he has any—when he bids goodbye to the Land of Regrets? How is he to pay for luxuries, or necessaries, imported from Europe? These questions are not readily answered: they are like the puzzles in *Punch*. "Where to find the sovereign?" might well be one of these now: it assuredly would not be difficult to illustrate. Two results will, inevitably follow, unless silver is rehabilitated in some way. The first of these has already made itself apparent in the manner we have indicated regarding the examinations in England. Inferior men will come out, and the administration of the country will gradually suffer as these rise to responsible positions. The old boast of the "finest service in the world" will no longer be justified: the Indian Civilian of the future will not be a picked man at all; he will have been "passed" simply because a certain number of officers were required, and he was, say, one of thirty, competing for as many vacancies. This is no fanciful conclusion; it is now as near the reality as possible.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Mudonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

WHAT THEY ARE WEARING IN ENGLAND.

AN English lady correspondent says:—The tailor-made gowns indispensable at this season for travelling, boating, and mountaineering show singularly little originality of design at the moment, and in general effect differ little from those of the past winter, though there is some attempt at novelty in the arrangement of details. It is, however, the minor accessories of dress—the ties, shirts, belts, and sashes—that nowadays give character to the costume, for the universal plain skirt and coat bodice admit of but little variety, and one woman will contrive to give an entirely feminine aspect to the plainest serge or tweed by the addition of a soft blouse of silk or cambric, a dainty ruffle, or a knot of bright ribbon at the waste, while another accentuates the severity of every line by her high, stiff collar, Newmarket vest, and orthodox tie, arranged in the latest and most "mannish" fashion. The yachting dresses, which have kept tailors busily employed of late, have for the most part shown a decided tendency to elaborate ornamentation, suitable only for very fair-weather sailors, and the dainty regatta gowns would scarcely pass unharmed through a smart shower or a dash of sea spray. A Redfern costume of cream serge had the plain tight skirt very slightly trained. The loose fronts of the coat, braided in gold and silver, opened over a skirt of sulphur-yellow silk, gathered in beneath a wide braided belt, and the man-of-war hat of coarse white straw had a trimming of white and yellow ribbon fastened at the side in a double knot with four upstanding "mouse ears" ends on which were painted the ensign of the club to which the wearer's yacht belonged. A second dress of dark-blue serge had a band of forget-me-not coloured flannel at the edge of the skirt, bordered with lines of narrow white braid; the three-quarter coat, shaped to the figure, could either be worn open or be closed by three large horn buttons at the waist, and the revers, lined with pale-blue and braided with white, fell back to meet a small cape of the same shade, which formed epaulettes on the shoulders and a deep collar at the back. White flannel, striped with narrow lines of peach-colour silk, was worn for a third gown, which had a rather short, tight-fitting jacket, fastened at the waist with a clasp of antique silver, and opening in a deep V-shape, with lapels lined with peach surah over a blouse of the same colour and material. A striking and original combination of blue and orange, worn on shore, had the skirt and jacket of deep misty blue wool crepon, lined with silk and scalloped at the edge with orange embroidery. The sleeveless blue Zouave was ornamented in the same fashion, and beneath it appeared an orange blouse of fine crepe de Chine, with large bishop sleeves; a sash of soft blue silk was knotted at the side, the fringed ends falling to the edge of the skirt, and the small upturned sailor-hat of blue was trimmed with a fancy ribbon striped with the two colours.

WHITE DUCK.

A dress of white duck, another favourite material this summer, has a long frock coat, opening from the waist upward with graduated revers over a double-breasted vest of Turkey red twill, cut very low and showing beneath it a shirt of fine white lawn, ruffled and trimmed with lace. A second gown of duck is arranged with a deep corselet bodice, cut in one with the skirt, and terminating in a straight line across the bust, ornamented with a band of blue and white passementerie, another similar band being placed a few inches lower, and a third at the waist. Beneath the corselet is worn a blouse of "butcher" linen with square yoke embroidered with white, and full sleeves, drawn into deep, embroidered cuffs.

THE BODICE.

The bodice now in favour with the leading tailors for tweed and serge gowns resembles in every particular a man's evening coat, having in front much the effect of the now despised Eton, while at the back the long tails fall more than half-way down the skirt. A dress of the shot serge which is one of the newest autumn materials, in brown and gold, has a coat of this description. The lapels, lined with corded brown silk, are turned back upon a shirt of gold surah, gathered in fine kiltings and kept in place by a wide band of Russia leather, a waistcoat of kid being also supplied, to be worn when a more sober effect is desired. A skirt of heather mixture tweed has a similar jacket, but in this case the silk shirt of dull heliotrope is half concealed by the dress belt, forming a corselet, and braided in horizontal lines. Many tweeds and serges used for travelling dresses have raised spots in bright silk scattered over their surface, while in others lines of brilliant colour appear at wide intervals, but the shot materials are decidedly the most novel, and have a good effect when subdued harmonious tints are combined. Tartans are also reappearing, and will be used largely as the autumn advances for travelling capes and cloaks, as well as for the silk blouses worn with skirts of serge or cloth. For rough country wear two jackets are usually provided for each gown—one of Zouave or dress-coat form for in-doors or warm days, and the second a large comfortable coat that can be drawn on when driving or boating. The latter has frequently the loose back introduced in the early spring, but is no longer formless and ungraceful, as the skilful shaping of the side seams now suggests, if it does not define, the waist. This kind of wrap is also cut very much longer than of old, reaching far below the knees, and is lined throughout with plaid, striped, or shot silk.

PLUMAGE.

Though much has been said and written against the use of plumage in millinery, every autumn finds the wings, heads, and entire bodies of rare and beautiful birds taking their usual place on hats and bonnets. This season there is a run upon the irridescent blue-green feathers of the kingfisher and the pheasant, which harmonise well with the emerald and sapphire hats that are to be worn during the coming months, and osprey's wings and breasts of this brilliant colouring flash like jewels among the laces and velvets of fashionable headgear. Hats are now taking a closer form, and the trimming, usually a rosette, a wing, or a cluster of single feathers, is placed on the left side beneath the upturned brim, giving a jaunty and coquettish air extremely becoming to small piquant faces. Full crowns of silk and velvet are added to brims of straw or felt, and some of the most successful caps for the moors resemble the Tam o' Shanter, and have a single plume fastened at the side with a large silver brooch. The cloth and tweed hats to match travelling gowns are of the Brighton shape, but with larger brims and higher crowns, cloth or square. Small close turbans of felt are also worn with narrow ribbon gathered into quillings round the crown and tied at the side in a large loose knot, into which are thrust carelessly two or three gaily coloured quills, and there is a novelty in the shape of a deerstalker of fine flexible cream straw with high indented crown and simple band of black velvet fastened with a buckle of jet or paste. Yachting hats when not of the mannish form have something of the nature of a naval cap, though made of straw or chip, the brim projecting over the eyes in a decided peak, while at the back it almost disappears; the crown is large and flat, and the ribbon or velvet passed round it ends at the side in an aigrette or a cluster of small bows. As hats are now worn by women of all ages in the country, bonnets are receiving at the moment but little attention. Those that have been made of late have been of the Mary Stuart shape, but of the smallest dimensions, the point just resting on the summit of the curled fringe and the tiny high crown covered by a bow of velvet or lace with an osprey or a jetted ornament rising from the centre—a style of headdress which is extremely effective on masses of soft grey hair piled high in the fashion affected nowadays by most elderly ladies.

SICK PEARLS.

The Archduchess Rainer is trying a curious experiment with some pearls. Having been left unworn for some considerable time, the gems lost their colour and became what is known as "sick," and experts declared that the only means by which they could be restored to their original brilliancy was prolonged immersion in the sea. Accordingly the Archduches engaged a number of divers, and had built for her at the foot of her residence, the Castle Miramar facing the Adriatic, a cage in the face of a rock eighty feet below the surface of the sea. The pearls are now said to be regaining their former lustre.

THE ART OF PACKING

Comes before us at this time of the year as a very necessary thing to know, seeing that all who can, generally get a short holiday, for which they like to take as little luggage as they can well do with. It is always more difficult to pack when leaving than when returning home, for the reason that one has to think out what one wants, and make a selection, whereas in coming home one has only to pack what is with one. There are few things that people do so very differently, according to the person, as packing. I have had a great experience in noticing the manner in which maids who advertise themselves as "good packers" perform the same. Many ladies, too, think that good packing consists in laying every article of underlinen out flat, by which means it neither steadies other things nor economises room. It just depends where you are going, and the amount and description of things you want to take with you. If it is for a tour abroad, or even in England, Scotland, or Ireland, it is well to limit your collection of things to only just what you require, including sufficient change of clothes, under and over to meet every emergency of bad weather. Having chosen out all you want, put away everything else, and take the heaviest articles and those you do not require first for the lowest layer in your box. If space is precious, fold your underlinen carefully, and then tightly roll it, pushing the rolls in between the books, boxes, boots, or any hard things that you carry with you. Make all assume a flat surface which will in no way injure the dresses, extra jacket, or cloak that you now put in. I need hardly remind you that all boots and shoes should have their own appropriate bags, and books &c., be wrapped in paper. Dresses must have the skirts folded by their seams, as flatly as possible, and of a width to fit the exact size of the box. When the dress is of silk, velvet, or an evening costume, sheets of tissue paper must be laid between each fold, and if the dress is of net or some thin fabric, it should be entirely wrapped in a soft white cloth or large sheet of thin paper, and carefully laid on the tray of the box, with any hat, bonnet, collars or cuffs, and lace frills, or other light things that must not be crushed. As to the packing of any medicine bottles or perfumes, they will never come to harm if you screw down their corks or stoppers well. Tie them over with a piece of kid, and either pack them all together in a tin-box with cotton wool or soft paper between each, or roll them in any flannel under-garments that you may be taking. I think if you follow these very simple hints you will find that you get more into a box than those people who spread everything out flat and do not fill up every hole and corner like the pieces in a puzzle.

A COOL ACCEPTANCE.

An English writer tells an amusing story of a country house, where a regular daily routine is observed, and where no chance is given for breaking the monotony. It is of a man who wanted to stay in a country house, thinking it would give him the opportunity of proposing to a girl with whom he had been in love for a long time. His visit was to last fortnight, but the evening came without his having had one chance of being alone with her during the whole time. As he sat at dinner (of course he was at the opposite end of the table to where she was), he felt the time was fast passing away, and in a few hours he would no longer be in the same house with her. When the ladies went to the drawing-room, he would have to sit on in the dining-room. His host might allow him to look in at the drawing-room for a few minutes that evening, but after that his presence would be required in the billiard-room. In utter desperation he took up the menu card, and on it wrote, "Will you marry me?" He doubled it up, telling the butler to give it to the lady in question. He did so. She read it, and, with the perfect "sangfroid" born only of the nineteenth century, said "Tell the gentleman, 'Yes.'"

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

THE STATUE OF BOB LOWE.

THE "Athenæum," apropos of the late Lord Sherbrooke, calls attention to the statuette of Robert Lowe executed by Pellegrini at the time the match tax was first talked about. Our contemporary points out that very few casts were taken; the consequence is that this portrait is now extremely rare. The history of the match tax and its failure has yet to be written. It inspired a good many humorous artists, and was a favourite subject with the comic writers of the day. The suggested motto "Exluce lucellum" is not yet forgotten. There was also a very humorous match-box stamp, designed for the occasion by William Brunton. Brunton was an artist of singular originality and versatility, though he seldom did himself justice, and did not live long enough to fulfil the brilliant promise of his early works. His outline drawings—something after the manner of Richard Doyle—were a great attraction in "Fun" when it was first edited by Tom Hood. Perhaps Brunton's best and most brilliant works were the pen-and-ink sketches that he did on the spur of the moment to illustrate any anecdote or conversation that might be taking place. There is a wondrous sketch of the late Charles Keene executed in this manner still in existence.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE.

The appended appalling statement is to be found on the wine list at a Paris hotel:

"In this Hotel the wine leaves the traveller nothing to hope for."

Whether or not there is a private crematorium on the establishment the correspondent does not say.

AN OLD MANUSCRIPT.

Her Majesty has just purchased from Miss Millard of Teddington an old manuscript relating to Mary Queen of Scots, and a hymn in the handwriting of Queen Adelaide.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH STAGE.

The Paris Conservatoire of Music and declamation has at length discovered that its method of tuition is not productive of the happiest results. English playgoers have long seen that, except for classic plays, the style of elocution, though admirably distinct in utterance, was stilted, and that the gestures of French actresses and actors, though more easy than those of the English stage, were methodical and in a measure automatic when not exaggerated. The great objection to the teaching of the Conservatoire is that it turns out its pupils all cast in the same mould; it suppresses and stifles originality. The actor must not be original or develop his individual reading or conception. He is bound down by precedent and tradition. It is only when we have men like Coquelin, few and far between, that the trammels are broken through by force of their own genius. Even Madame Sarah Bernhardt, great actress that she is, occasionally suffers from following the traditions of the school of French acting (notably in her delivery of the "Poeme d'Amour," by Armand Silvestre, at the Lyric Club). Now that we have no stock companies so little Shakspeare, and so few classic plays, it must be admitted that some English school of elocution is required; but let us hope that, if ever it be established, the stilted delivery of the French Conservatoire will not be adopted.

A NEW OPERA-HOUSE.

In the near future we may expect to see a new opera-house in Whitehall, opposite the Admiralty, and on the site of the buildings now occupied by the police authorities in Scotland-yard. The foundations and basement of the opera-house which Mr. Mapleson partly erected on the Thames Embankment have been utilized for police purposes; and it is only right, when opera has done so much for the police that the police should, in their turn, do something for the opera. Scotland-yard offers a good site for an opera-house, though not as good as the one so strangely neglected on the Thames Embankment.

MADAM SCHUMANN.

Favourable accounts are given of Madame Schumann, whose health seems to be quite restored. While this great pianist and teacher will with her elder daughter, remain in Frankfort, her younger daughter Mlle Eugenie Schumann, intends to come to London in October to take charge of pupils, privately or in class, who will study with her during the winter season. She will also continue to prepare pupils who may wish to study afterwards in Frankfort with Madame Schumann.

WHEN OPERATIC DANCERS RETIRE

A theatrical statistician has been at the trouble of ascertaining at what age famous operatic dancers of the gentler sex have been accustomed to retire from a calling which above all demands youthful vigour. He can find only one who continued her pirouettes to the verge of fifty. This was Mdlle. Prevot, famous for the graceful agility of her "passe-pied." She desisted in her fiftieth year. Mdlle. Camergo, who excelled both in the graceful gavotte and the Spanish tambourine dances, retired at forty-one. Mdlle. Guimard, who "put expression and sentiment into all her movements," retired at forty-seven, and Mdlle. Bigottini at forty-six. The "immortal sylphide," Marie Taglioni, Countess Gilbert des Voisins, was a familiar figure in English society till very lately, but she took a formal farewell of her admirers at the age of forty-three, just forty-five years ago, and thenceforth danced no more. It is noteworthy that whereas the formal farewell of actors and actresses are almost invariably followed at intervals by further farewells and "positively last appearances," the "premiere danseuse" who has once quitted the scene of her triumphs never returns.

STAGING.

The fidelity with which operas and plays are put on the stage now-a-days prepare us to hear that Verdi has requested the manager of the Argentina Opera House at Rome to send his principal scenic artist and costume designer to England, to obtain sketches of old authentic views of Windsor, and the English costumes in the reign of King Henry IV., for the forthcoming production of "Falstaff." M. Maurel is still sojourning at Verdi's country residence, and it is said that the great Italian composer devotes three hours daily in coaching up the French baritone in his part of the fat knight in the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

DVORAK'S NEW CANTATA.

Dvorak (writes the London correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald") has just finished the score of a new cantata entitled "Columbus," dealing with the discovery of America, and written mainly in view of the recent celebration. Dvorak will sail for the United States in about a fortnight's time, and will remain there for three years as director of the National Conservatoire of Music. He will also give a series of concerts, at the first of which, to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on October 12, his new cantata, "Columbus," will be produced for the first time. It will, in all probability, also be given in London in the course of the winter.

MARY ANDERSON.

The popular American actress, who before her marriage was so well known as Miss Mary Anderson, has now definitely refused the handsome offer made to her by Mr. Abbey for a return to the stage. The idea was that Miss Anderson should have a farewell American tour, next winter, and should afterwards come to London for a final farewell at the Lyceum in 1893-4, while Mr. Irving was touring with his company in the United States. Miss Anderson, however, after mature reflection has deemed it best to make her marriage her withdrawal from public life.

LABOUR PLAYS.

Labour plays are the outcome of the troubles at Homestead and Coeur d'Alene. "Monongahela; or, Homestead in '92," is the title of a melodrama in four acts and sixteen scenes, by Frank Norcross, which will be produced at the New York Twenty-third-st. Theatre by Manager Proctor. There is no argument as to who is in the right in the struggle, the effects are said to be new and startling, while there is an abundance of comedy, and a sympathetic story of love and home ruins through the play. Would not a labour play be welcome to the patrons of "Adelphi drama ?"

AN ENGLISH VIOLINIST.

Miss Ethel Spiller, a young English violinist, and late student at the Conservatoire in Brussels under M. Ysaye, has just made a most phenomenal success at one of the summer concerts in the Jurzenich Halle, in Cologne, and her debut here in the autumn may be looked forward to with pleasure.

"THE CHARTIST."

"The Chartist" is the significant title of a new play by Mr. David Christie Murray which will be produced at the Globe at the opening of the autumn season. In this play Mr. Murray himself will play the leading part.

"ROUND THE TOWN."

The forthcoming ballet at the Empire, "Round the Town," has evidently put the management of the Alhambra on their mettle. The Alhambra's reply to the Empire will take the shape of a ballet, the nature of which is sufficiently indicated in the title, "Up the River." For this Mr. John Hollingshead is preparing some startling scenic effects.

POWER TO PREVENT A PUBLIC PERFORMANCE.

It is one of the absurdities of the system of which the licencer of plays is the amiable representative that although it is within his power to prevent a public performance of "The Cenci," not all the Queen's horses and all the Queen's men can stop a private performance of the play. The soul of the devout worshipper of Shelly may be appeased to hear that Lady Shelly, wife of the late Sir Percy Shelley, proposes to give a commemorative performance of the work, which will be played by amateurs, before a select audience. That Lady Shelley pays all honour to the name she bears the splendid Shelley memorial exhibited this year at the Academy is but one more proof. At Boscombe Manor, their place near Bournemouth, the late Sir Percival Shelley and his wife formed quite a Shelley museum, the head of the poet being included among their remarkable collection. The taste for the theatre was at one time greatly cultivated by Sir Percy and Lady Shelly, who had a miniature theatre at Boscombe Manor, besides the little playhouse at Deleco, which became quite famous, not so much for the dramatic ventures, as for the long course of litigation in which it involved its owner with Mr. Slingsby Bethell, the Clerk of the House of Lords.

EDWIN ARNOLD UNEARTHS A TREASURE.

Sir Edwin Arnold has been busy in Japan, and believes that he has unearthed one of the noolest romances of the east. Upon this, which he calls the "Story of Adzuma," he has written a four-act play in blank verse, and on his arrival in the States next month from Tokio, he will make arrangements for the production of his drama. He hopes to have it on at Chicago during the exciting time of the World's Fair. Sir Edwin says:—"This leader's noble and pathetic story, by all its incidents in a high degree dramatic and heart-stirring, has never yet been told in English, though for so many years popular in Japan." He was so much impressed with the beauty and heroism of Adzuma's character that he had the ancient records searched for details of his life, and secured the original version with every scrap of corroborative detail. Sir Edwin has written for the American Press a fervid and beautiful introduction to the "Story of Adzuma."

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toil